



ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

Foreword

Just as there is no standard pattern for Centennial celebrations, so there is no form for the production of a special newspaper issue or booklet signaling the anniversary.

As the "steering committee" within Pana Centennial Inc. got to work, several months ago, it decided to publish a booklet subsidized by advertising, and to sell copies to benefit the Centennial fund.

It was agreed that the Pana Centennial Souvenir Booklet would be devoted to the history of the community, from its beginnings to date, and the staff of the Pana News-Palladium was commissioned to prepare the copy and produce the booklet.

The history herein is as nearly accurate and complete as months of research could make it. If there be errors and omissions, some will be chargeable to the staff and some will have to be laid to failure of solicited sources to provide information.

The type will be held for a month after the celebration in order that a second printing can be done quickly if the original printing is sold out. If you are unable to get the number of copies you desire at Centennial time, write immediately to Pana Centennial Inc., and enclose \$1.00 plus 15c handling charge for each additional booklet desired.

If by Aug. 1 there are enough reorders to justify a second run, they will be filled, otherwise your money will be refunded.

To Tom (T.J.) Phillips, native of Pana who came to the News-Palladium staff in January after his stint in the Navy, goes the credit for most of the historical research and writing the bulk of the copy for the booklet.

Acknowledgments

The assistance of many persons in many ways is gratefully acknowledged. At the peril of offending by omission, the staff nevertheless thanks publicly the following:

John Strader, Charlene Paul, Mary Montel, A. H. Pranke, George Searles, Eleanor Burhorn, Fr. T. J. O'Neill, City Clerk Charles Joley, officers of civic and fraternal organizations for their co-operation, pastors of the churches, Lyle Koontz, Leo Beyers, Mrs. Will Kroenlein, Mrs. Warren Penwell, George Penwell, Eugene Schmitz, Leon Budds, Jessie Winters, Page Smith, Fred G. Johnson, the Paul Brothers, Nora Molz, O. H. Brown, Max Penwell, Kenneth Penwell, Katherine DeLane, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Nowack, Mrs. J. J. Tappero, Harold Rakers, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Chrisner, George Scott, Fannie Vidler, Will F. Jordan, Homer Millot, Charles Ashcraft, Logan Griffith.

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1856 . . . A History of the City of Pana . . . 1956

Pana, "City of Roses," agricultural community and industrial center, lies near the geographical center of the state of Illinois, in Christian county, latitude 39.23 degrees north and longitude 89.05 degrees west, at an elevation of 696 feet above sea level, having a 1950 census of 6,178.

Pana's origin is attributed to the coming of the "Iron Monster" to the prairies of the state in 1853. In that year the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad was commenced.

A cabin used by the railroad was erected somewhere along the right-of-way of the Illinois Central. A local historian of some years back states that this "shack" was occupied by James Keenan, a native of From, Galway, Ireland, a rail-roading contractor. Keenan supposedly held the grading contract for the last 6 miles of roadbed construction of the Illinois Central into Pana. Keenan's wife, Diana, conducted an eating house in the shack for graders and other workmen engaged in construction of the railroad.

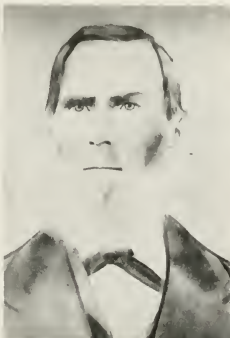
This structure sat opposite the present Union Station (New York Central) at the intersection of the New York Central and Illinois Central Railroad tracks. The Keenans occupied the shack for 3 years and were present when the first Illinois Central train came over the steel rails to Pana on Mar. 24, 1855.

This was the humble beginning of the city known today as one of the leading smaller communities in the state.

Before the coming of the railroad this territory was surveyed in 1821 and for a period of years was uninhabited save for hunters and the Indian. The country was known as the "Black Hawk Hunting ground." Game of all kinds was in abundance. At this time too, the immediate countryside was a part of Shelby county and remained so until the year 1839 when Christian county was organized.

As mentioned before the Indian alone was the first resident of this vicinity except for settlers scattered here and there about the county. Tribes of Indians who roamed the grounds where the city of Pana stands were the Sac, Pawnee, Fox, Pottawatomies (most intelligent, fiercest and bravest of the tribes) and the Kickapoos.

In the year 1853 Pana was surveyed and platted, along with the Illinois Central Railroad. The exact location of the city was determined by the point of intersection of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad (NYC, which was



William Glasgow, pioneer and merchant in this city, is pictured as reproduced from a charcoal sketch owned by his great-grandson, Logan Griffith of this city. Some say that Pana was named for Glasgow's wife, whose given name was Anna, but called "Pana" by Glasgow.

completed shortly after the Illinois Central in 1855), and the Illinois Central tracks. The plat was recorded in January of 1855 and was executed by C. A. Manners, surveyor, for David Neal, then president of the Illinois Central.

One year later in 1856, additional plats were made by P. C. Higgins working in the interest of the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad (NYC) and John S. Hayward, owner of large land interests in the township.

Also in the year 1854 there was erected along Stone Coal Creek near the Illinois Central tracks a post office, with Milan S. Beck with as postmaster. Pana and the surrounding township were known as Stone Coal Precinct during this period.

Stone Coal Precinct was formed June 5, 1845, by the county commissioners' court and was bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the county, thence west 9 miles to the middle of Range 1 east; thence north 6 miles, thence east 9 miles to the place of beginning. It included 54 sections. The name Stone Coal was derived from a small stream flowing through the township, called Coal Creek. Along its banks could be found stone coal outcroppings in limited quantities.

The first settlers of Stone Coal Precinct were Jared Malin, Abram

Milligan and Thomas Bell, who came in 1839; Henry H. Bond, Andrew Hanson, Levi Hopson and Alfred Hopson in 1840; Benjamin Gordon and John Abbott in 1841; Joseph Butler and John Hanson are said to have come at an early date, not exactly determined.

The first election of the precinct was held in the home of Andrew Hanson, Aug. 2, 1845. Andrew Hanson, Thomas Bell, and Abram Milligan served as judges. During that period there were 5 voters in Bell's Grove attached to the precinct, totaling in all 19 votes cast at the first election. Before the organization of the precinct, the inhabitants voted at Taylorville.

William Pryce acted as deputy tax collector in this precinct in 1845, the taxes paid-in amounting to \$7.60. Pryce was also the first bridegroom, marrying Mary Jane Edwards on Feb. 14, 1844. William Buzan married Jane Gordon, Sept. 1, 1845. These ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Miles H. Abbott.

In the year 1848, Henry H. Bond, Jacob Hanson and Ignatius Butler were elected its first school trustees. At the first enumeration of children under the school law, there were only 18; but with the advent of the railroad in 1851 population increased rapidly and a further census of children in 1856 shows the formation of 3 school districts. No. 1 had 18, No. 2, 118, and No. 3, 116, making a total of 256.

The name of the township was changed to Pana on Sept. 2, 1856, on the petition of Mason French, and 30 other legal voters. The petition was presented to the county court by Postmaster Beckwith.

One time in the history of the township an effort was made to secede from Christian county and re-attach the township to Shelby county. This movement was made prior to the days of the railroads at a time when miles of unsettled territory lay between the township and the county seat. Following passing of an act in February of 1851 to aid in the transfer of Township 11, 1 east, from Christian to Shelby county, an election was directed to be held on the first Monday of July, of the same year, to vote on the measure.

The results were: In Christian county, for secession, 17 votes were cast; against the movement 220 votes were tallied, a majority of 203 voters wishing to stay as a part of Christian county. Shelby county was willing to receive her lost sister back to the fold, 109

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voters balloting yes to 3 dissenting votes.

A notable event in the days of Stone Coal Precinct was the locating of a county road to Taylorville. Joseph Edwards, Andrew Hanson and Wm. Hammer were appointed commissioners at the September term of the county court in 1846.

They viewed and located the road in November of the same year. It was surveyed by County Surveyor William A. Goodrich. William Pryce and Henry H. Bond acted as chairmen. The survey began near the southeast corner of the county and was run in a direct line to Taylorville, making the head of Locust Creek timber a point in route. After the road was established a furrow was run to mark more definitely the survey and to guide the traveler over the wide, uninhabited prairie.

There is some doubt as to the first citizen of Pana. The honor is given to either Milan Beckwith or D. Kincaid. Early histories of the county differ, one reporting D. Kincaid as having moved the first house to Pana from near Stone Coal and entering business with Mason French to become the first merchants.

The second history says, "There seems to be a difference of opinion as to who moved the first building to Pana following the construction of a cabin by the Illinois Central Railroad. Both Beckwith and Kincaid had shanties moved to this point and were the first merchants. However, we are inclined to think Beckwith was first to move his shanty here in 1854 from Beck's Creek or Stone Coal post office. Kincaid and French had a small house on wheels which stood at the foot of the knoll in front of the freight house in which they sold groceries, whiskey, etc."

Following Beckwith and Kincaid came the usual flow of immigrants necessary for the growth of a city.

The original plat of Pana contained 22 blocks. Twelve of these were whole blocks and 10 were halves. In 1880 an additional 27 additions were attached to the original plat. The city was laid out with the rails of the Illinois Central as a base. Giving proof is the fact the city of Pana does not lie in a direct north to south position but northeast to southwest.

In the winter of 1856-57, with the population of the settlement as taken from a census of the Illinois Central at 850, the Illinois legislature granted the charter incorporating the village of Pana.

The first election was held Mar. 10, 1857, for village officers and

resulted as follows: A. Monroe, president; James Martin, W. H. Glasgow, L. F. Shepherd and W. E. Little, trustees.

The government under the charter of 1856 continued until Feb. 13, 1867, when another charter superseding the old one was granted. On Mar. 8, 1867, an election was held for city officers. W. J. Jordan was elected mayor and John DeLane, E. A. Humphrey, W. W. Watkins, and W. A. Newcomb aldermen. William T. Dobbs was elected city judge, Amos A. Rhodes city clerk, J. W. Kitchell city attorney and F. M. Malone city marshal.

Pana was chartered for the third and last time in May of 1877 under the general cities and villages act.

The city's growth had been on the increase with 1000 population by 1860, 2390 in 1870 and in 1876 over 4,000.

During the charter year of Pana, the Illinois Central also noted the following facts: A total of 68 houses stood in the village, with one church, the Presbyterian. The first sermon delivered in Pana was by a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. E. B. Olmstead, traveling through the area by rail. It was given in a box car standing on the Illinois Central tracks. This was on a "bright autumnal Sabbath, in October, 1855," according to C. Gowdy, MD, author of a history of Pana's Presbyterian church.

The streets of the city lay in a somewhat different manner in the early days of Pana relative to their position today as evidenced by a plat of the city in 1876.

Familiar street names in bygone days such as Rosamond, Christian, Alton, Macon, Cleveland, Davison, and Kentucky are non-existent now, having been renamed. Rosamond street was the thoroughfare citizens of Pana know today as Second street. It ran from the west limits of the city to the corner of Sheridan where it became North Third. Christian street is now Washington; Macon-Orange; Alton-Olive; Cleveland-Lake; Fulton-Magnolia avenue; Davison-North Locust; the present North Poplar was Washington street; Park-North Elm, and Kentucky-East Third.

In the west section of the city, streets beginning to the south with Seventh street were numbered toward the north beginning with South Third, now Seventh; South Second, presently Sixth; and ending with South First, now Fifth. All streets from Fifth on were prefixed North. Thereby, our present Fourth street was North First, Third street was

North Second, and Second street was North Third.

This arrangement held true in the east section of the city except for the fact the city extended farther south and included South Fourth and South Fifth which are today East Eighth and Ninth, respectively. The portion of East Sixth street today extending eastward from U. S. Route 51 was in the infancy of our city known as Ohio street. One block to the south, the portion now East Seventh was Indiana street.

Our present Main street now laid out bordering the south side of the Frances Hotel ran eastward to Harrison which is now Hickory, serving the same purpose as Washington street does for the present population. As stated Hickory on the north side of the New York Central tracks was then Harrison, but south of the railroad became Poplar street. Third street to the east of Hickory was Kentucky street.

Going to the northern section of town bounded today on the west by the Illinois Central and on the east by the C&EI, streets running from east to west were numbered from the north beginning with Seventh to the present Washington street in this section, which was Third street, and on one block south to the Baltimore & Ohio tracks, the railroad then being the Springfield Division of the Ohio & Mississippi, to a street running parallel to the tracks marked Second. North Pine was Chestnut street running to the south of the New York Central, beyond to the north it became Adams street. Kitchell Avenue at one time was Elm street.

Principal thoroughfares of the city today are: Poplar, Maple, Vinc, Spruce, Hickory, Pine, Walnut, Kitchell Avenue, Clark, State, Sheridan, Wells, Sherman, Grant, Washington, DeWitt, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Orange and Olive.

With the growth of the city in recent years new additions with thoroughfares were constructed. These are the Kennedy Country Club addition in the southeast portion of the city with MacArthur Boulevard and Patton Avenue, on Sept. 27, 1948; Presnell's addition in the west part of town, West and Short streets, Oct. 14, 1949; the Beyers addition, Beyers Avenue, Sept. 2, 1950; and Progress street in the H. B. Miner Division, Sept. 13, 1954.

Business boomed in the early days of the city. The first hotel was erected by W. H. Glasgow to the north of the railroad track and was in later years known as the Ritter House. One of the more elaborate store buildings of

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the settlement was erected in 1856 by A. G. Neel who journeyed to Decatur, quite a distance in those days, to procure lumber for the structure. Mr. Neel opened his store on April 3, 1856.

Disaster struck the community of Pana in 1857. A tornado passed through on June 13, destroying half the city and crops. Work was started immediately and the town rebuilt.

Milan Beckwith, Stone Coal postmaster, ventured into the field of journalism and published the town's first paper, the Weekly Herald. The first edition of this publication was placed on sale Dec. 23, 1857. The Weekly Herald also held the honor of being the first paper ever printed in Christian county. The paper was established to promote interest and encourage settlement in Christian county, where Editor Beckwith was largely interested in real estate. The Herald which began as an independent paper became Democratic in 1858 but did not survive long enough to benefit the party, passing out with the 41st issue of Vol. II.

Following Beckwith were Slack and McCoy, constructing the first steam mill, which opened for business on Feb. 3, 1858.

J. C. Helmick became the city's first financier, opening the doors of his bank in 1866. Ten years later the banking house of H. N. Schuyler (later to go defunct, in 1930) was started. Another bank was opened on July 1, 1867 by W. E. Hayward, but was closed in November of 1878. Mr. Hayward engaging in real estate. This bank was located across the street south of the H. N. Schuyler building which was situated on the northeast corner of Second and Locust streets.

For a period of 3 years, 1860-63, money was hard to come by in Pana, but the situation eased when many new citizens migrated to the city and adjoining countryside. Real estate prices are said to have increased several hundred per cent.

Pana around the year 1865 was somewhat an underworld paradise with gambling and thievery prevailing throughout the city. The organization is said to have been so complete that few strangers having the good fortune to enter the city with a full purse left in the same condition. This band was finally broken by irate citizens of the community taking necessary means to obtain law and order.

Early in the history of Pana, in 1863, Eli Jacobs erected a mill with the capacity of 60 barrels and a run of 3 burrs. In 1868, the Overholt Bros., who then operated

the Jacobs mill, put up an elevator in connection with the mill. The new structure had a capacity of 25 thousand bushels of corn and 40 thousand bushels of wheat.

During the spring of 1867, S. M. Haywood, father of the late Harry Haywood, constructed a grain elevator in Pana. In operation, this concern handled approximately 2 thousand bushels a day and employed 10 to 12 men.

In the year 1870 the citizenry of Pana erected a City Hall, a brick structure, 2 stories high. This building was razed in 1941 and the present city administration building constructed. The building houses the volunteer fire department as well as various city offices, police department, etc.

Since the second organization of the city Mar. 5, 1867, when with increase of population it was deemed necessary to change the form of government, Pana has come under an aldermanic administration. The city following this change was composed of 2 wards. Ward I at this time contained 150 registered voters, Ward II, 220. Previously Pana had been under the village board type of government with a president and 4 associates elected. The city, growing through the years, is presently made up of 5 wards each supplying 2 aldermen to the City Council.

Another elevator was built in 1874 by Jacob Kremer with a capacity of 20 thousand bushels of grain. This organization was later purchased by Tilton Hemeley & Company.

A fruit cannery was established here in 1872, known as the Pana Branch of the Alden Preserving Company. The building was de-

stroyed by fire 4 years later in July of 1876 and the remaining machinery was sold to parties in Springfield at a price of \$350.

In 1876, the Pana City Mills, a brick 3½ story building, was built by George and Minnis Miller.

Pana's industrial history also boasts in bygone days a Door, Sash & Planing Mill operated by Wood and Laton. Two other planing mills were in existence at the same time and were operated by A. W. Parker and D. T. Davis.

In 1876 there was located in the vicinity of the present waterworks the Progressive Mercantile & Manufacturing Co., specializing in confectionery equipment, foot warmers, etc.

Pana has always been known as a railway center. The Illinois Central built to Pana in 1854, the New York Central in 1855, Baltimore & Ohio in 1869, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois in 1904.

The city housed the shops of the Illinois and South Eastern Railroad, which was taken over by the Ohio & Mississippi Co. in 1876. The shops employed 150 men who specialized in general repairing and rebuilding of railway equipment. The road later became the Baltimore & Ohio and the shops were removed in 1900.

Supplying the everyday needs of the populace of Pana in its early growth were various merchants and business concerns. Some of these follow: Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes—S. C. Wagener, George V. Penwell, Beckenheimer, Goldstein and Co., J. R. Race & Co.; Groceries—James Babcock, Jacob Born, Jewell & Mosely, Jagaman & McElroy, W. L. Dowling, J. B. Shaffer, M. J. Jones, Newcomb Bros.,



This, the European Hotel, or Millot's building, a landmark of the area, now serves the citizens of Pana and wayfarers, as the Pana Hotel, located on South Locust street. The structure was erected in 1890.—Photo from Homer Millot.



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It was minstrel time in the then elite Hayward Opera House around 1901 when this picture was made. Located on the corner of Main and Poplar streets, the opera house was the center of Pana's entertainment world.

Participating in the production were (9 men in full dress suits) left to right: Frank Stamm, Elmer White, Fred Weber, John Robb, Dr. John D. Reid

(interlocutor), Freeman Butts, Winfield Jordan, Arthur Martin, Charles Schempf;

Black face end men, only 2 identified: Claude McMullen (left) and Benton Butts (right);

In the orchestra: Tutt Penwell (center, dark suit); Elizabeth Plrnes (pianist); Emma Schwletzka (standing); Jim Corman (standing by piano). Others are unidentified.

J. C. Willis, Casey & Cox, Wm. Howard, and Griffith Evans; Hardware, Stoves and Tinware—Lewis Jehle, Wm. Stuhlman, A. B. Corman, H. Buell; Furniture—Jesse & Bros., A. B. Corman; Drugs—R. C. Coyner, P. M. Nichols, O. Gossmann & Bros., L. D. Higgins; Harness—Lewis Schlierbach, Charles J. Hill, J. C. Woolside and in later years Otto and Louis Paul; Photograph Gallery—J. V. Hover; Agricultural Implements—O. H. Paddock, Cox & Swim, F. W. Stockbridge; Undertakers—J. E. Neely, H. Kirkpatrick; Millinery and Dressmaking—Mrs. S. P. Mooney, Misses B. and E. Millard, Mrs. George Belnap; Hay Dealers—D. E. McCarrah, D. M. Keys; Wholesale Gunpowder Dealers—E. C. Reese & Bros.

Pana citizens in the past were entertained in an opera house, known as one of the best in the vicinity, owned by J. S. Hayward. The opera house had a seating capacity of 813 people with a stage 24x30 feet. Light was furnished by gas and heat was supplied by 2 wood furnaces. Scenery for the productions was furnished by Noxon of the Olympic Theatre of St. Louis. The opera house was located east of

the Frances hotel on the corner of Poplar and Main streets.

Hotels were in abundance in early Pana. In 1867 J. S. Hayward erected the St. James Hotel known today as the Frances. This hotel was first opened by D. Turnolt as the Turnolt House. It can be said that this hostelry was the most imposing in the city at the time, being 3 stories high of brick with marble floors. The hotel contained 80 rooms with accommodations for 160 guests. Also provided for the entertainment of the guests were a dining room, saloon, and oilliard hall.

Other hotels included the Harrison House, Mrs. Matilda Harrison, proprietor; Central House, James Dalton; Kentucky House, J. C. Stout; and Hall House, G. Evans.

Early physicians in the city were Geo. W. Patton, Jacob Huber, J. H. Dodge, H. H. Deming, Salem Dickey, A. E. Eversole, L. D. Higgins, H. H. Hall and T. H. McCoy, dentist.

The year 1884 brought to Pana the industry which was to rocket the city to prosperity and recognition. Coal was hoisted from the Pana Coal Company's Mine No. 1, known as the Old Mine, first of 4 mines to be sunk in the city dur-

ing this period. Mining has carried on until the present day as one of Pana's leading industries.

As well as one of the city's greatest benefactors, the mining industry brought to Pana, during a period in 1898, internal strife such as has never been witnessed in the city since. A miners' strike for better wages and labor conditions plus the importation of cheap Negro labor from Birmingham, Ala., to work the mines kindled a spark which ignited in wholesale violence with shooting in the streets throughout the city on Apr. 10, 1899. This date was known as the mine riot but the city had been the scene of spasmodic periods of violence since Sept. 1, 1898. The mine strike continued until Oct. 10, 1899, when the operators recognized the union and the men went back to the pits.

During these periods of violence the city of Pana was under martial law, the state militia patrolling the streets. The Pana mine war according to state union officials was not only a victory locally but was a step forward for the miners of the country. With the end of rioting and the departure of Negro labor the city settled back to its former peaceful existence.

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By the year 1892, Pana was a prosperous community of 7000. In a hand business directory of that year the city's business houses totaled approximately 379.

With the progress of the city came the luxury of public works. Pana's first water supply was taken from wells and pumped by a waterworks established northwest of town in 1893 by Eugene Hayward.

Following use of the wells, in 1911 a reservoir was constructed approximately 2 miles east of the city and water piped to Pana. At this same time a waterworks was constructed in the east section of the city on Main street at a cost of \$150,000. In 1928 the reservoir was enlarged with the building of a new dam south of the site of the original reservoir dam.

Again in 1949, resulting from an insufficient water supply to fit the needs of the community and local industries, on to the south of the second dam a third dam was built, bringing Lake Pana to cover 250 acres and a water capacity of one billion, one hundred million gallons. Water is pumped from the reservoir to the city by the use of two 100 hp. motors. A 100-hp. motor, backed by 60 and 50 hp. motors then pumps the water after filtration at the waterworks to consumers throughout the city. Water is presently pumped through 14" cast iron main laid in 1947 to the filter plant. Elevated storage of water in the city totals 250,000 gallons while ground storage at the filtration plant is 300,000. An all time high for the city in water consumption was hit in July of 1952 when 43,410,000 gallons were consumed. Seasons' pumping averages for the city of Pana are: Summer—1,500,000 to 1,750,000 gallons per day; winter 1,250,000 gallons per day.

In the late 1890's W. Alexander and J. W. Paddock of this city purchased an ice making machine and operated for a period of approximately 2 years. Their plant was located in the St. James block (vicinity of St. Frances Hotel today). Due to machine failure the manufacturing of ice was given up but the men continued to harvest ice in the winter for sale during the warmer months.

In 1907 a modern plant was built by a group of 4 men, P. M. Davidson, D. W. Tate, Max Prell and J. Langenfeld. It was located in the east section of town on the site of the late D. P. Bogle ice plant, Bogle having purchased the interests in the concern except for Davidson's in 1909. One year later the plant burned but was immediately rebuilt. Bogle bought Davidson's interest in 1913 and

operated the plant until the time of his death in 1935. The plant was then operated by his mother until her death one year later. H. P. Bogle then took the plant over as manager and owner. In more recent years the plant was purchased and operated by Ennis "Speedy" Pfau. After a fire in 1948 operations at the plant were curtailed and presently ice for the city is brought in by truck.

The city's electric lights and power were first furnished by Robert Johns, local promoter, who was manager of the Pana Modern Light & Street Railway Company. This organization was formed for the purpose of extending an electric railway line from East St. Louis through Litchfield and on to Pana. For reason unknown the project never materialized. According to Will F. Jordan, local retired newspaperman, the road was built as far as Litchfield. The line was owned by U. S. Senator McKinley of Champaign. From a central heating plant located at the power company, heat for the uptown business district of Pana was furnished at that time.

It has been acknowledged by the Paul Bros., proprietors of the local harness shop, that Mr. Johns' plant was not as modern as the name implied. The harness makers found it necessary to install gas light along with electricity. On rush nights, Saturdays, power would fail, throwing the building into darkness for long periods of time. With gas light available business went on as usual. Following the Johns organization was the Pana Gas & Light Co. which catered to the city until 1912 when the Central Illinois Public Service Co. took control of the lights and later in 1917 the control of gas.

While mentioning 2 of Pana's most illustrious citizens as a reference, the Paul Brothers, age 84, some background should be given on these famous twins. Believed to be the operators of the oldest original and continuing business in Pana, and among the oldest twins in Illinois, the Pauls opened their present harness shop on East Second street Jan. 1, 1897. Louis and Otto have been making harness for customers throughout the country ever since, specializing in custom work. They were born in Pana on Sept. 13, 1871, and still live in the neighborhood where they were reared. Louis lives in the family home at 105 South Sherman street and sleeps in the room in which he was born. Otto lives next door. Both brothers were married and have families. Otto has a son, Samuel, living in Evansville, Ind., and a daughter, Char-

lene, who teaches at Washington school. Louis has a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, who is a nurse. Otto was married in 1903 and Louis in 1921.

With the turn of the century the wheels of progress began to move more rapidly in the city of Pana.

On July 9, 1900, the City Council passed an ordinance providing for the building of sidewalks, which up to this time in the business district had been constructed of wood and slightly elevated. Paving of city streets began prior to 1907. The first thoroughfare paved was a 2-block strip running from Big Four tracks of the present city south to the corner of Third street.

This was quite an achievement as stories have been told of older citizens seeing a 4-horse team fail to dislodge a wagon mired to the hubs in mud at the corner of Second and Locust streets.

A volunteer fire department was authorized in Pana by the City Council on May 12, 1902, by City Ordinance No. 62.

Added to the list of improvements to the city during this period is Kitchell Park, a 40 acre plot, donated to the city by Capt. and Mrs. John W. Kitchell on July 15, 1908. The present post office was erected during the years 1910-12 at a cost of \$100,000. It was secured through the efforts of Congressman Ben F. Caldwell and Ex-Congressman James M. Graham along with a group of interested citizens. The building was occupied on Sept. 14, 1912. The first postmaster to serve the people in this new building was W. H. Alexander.

Between the years 1911 and 1914 important edifices were erected in the city. The combined depot of the Illinois Central and the New York Central railroads was erected during this time at a cost of \$35,000. Carnegie-Schuyler Library was completed late in 1912 and the building occupied in January of 1913. The library's total cost was \$25,000.

Pana's modern Huber Memorial Hospital was built in 1913 and opened one year later. This institution was preceded by the Deaconess hospital on West Orange street.

In this same year Pana was described in a publication of the times as, "one of the most beautiful and enterprising cities in Central Illinois. It is located upon one of the sweeping prairies of the Empire State of the Central West. It is accessible to the outside world by 4 of the greatest trunk railway lines of the States—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (New York Central); Chicago & Eastern Illinois (Frisco system—



Erected in 1873 as the machine shop which with a power plant, 16-stall roundhouse, transfer table, 2-story car shop, turntable, blacksmith shop and office building composed the B&O SW Pana division point maintenance headquarters—along the present B&O tracks just north of the National Greenhouse Co.—this building at the time of the picture in 1904 housed the Illinois Axle Skein & Nut Lock Co. A number of the employees are shown here, including Ed Folks, Wilbur Carroll, Aretus Burt, Josh Matheney, (unknown) Suter, Charles Manley, William Stamm, Hal Alexander and Orville Metcalfe. Most famous product of this company was a cigar vending machine.

The Illinois Axle Skein & Nut Lock Company was succeeded in this location by the Pana Metal Bed Works, and then by a company which produced soda fountains.

The B&O shops were built, according to Ed Folks, whose photograph this is, by the township upon the condition of employment of more than 100 persons for 20 years. A year after the 1873 erection, he relates, the shops were laid waste by tornado, rebuilt and occupied at near capacity intended employment until 1894, when the force was cut to about 40. The division point was moved to Flora in 1899, and thereafter the buildings used otherwise. They have disintegrated, and been razed.

C&EI); Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio—making it one of the best railroad centers in the State of Illinois, and consequently one of the choicest locations for industries, for the reason that its facilities from a shipping point, with its low rates for transportation of its output of products from agriculture, mining, and manufactures, are unexcelled by any other city of like population in the United States."

During this period a total of 38 passenger trains serviced the city of Pana. It was stated that at this time there had not been a business failure in the city for a period of 25 years, an admirable record.

Two banks in the city during these years of prosperity were the previously mentioned H. N. Schuyler State Bank and the Pana National, the combined resources on the 2 totaling \$325,000 with combined deposits of nearly \$2,000,000. Business houses totaled 200 during 1913, including one flour mill, 3 grain elevators, 4 coal mines, a manufacturer of wood and metal, an electric plant, 3 concrete manufacturers, a

manufacturer of concrete fences, one machine builder, 2 ice cream manufacturers, one opera house, 2 motion picture theatres, 2 wholesale grocery companies, 2 lumber companies, 2 brick manufacturers, 2 bottling plants, 2 agricultural implement houses, 2 department stores, a marble and granite yard, 2 creameries, 5 drug stores, hardware establishments and a large plumbing and heating supply house.

Prominent names in Pana business in 1913 were Paddock Lumber; G. F. Barnett, grain elevator; Edward Picquet, City Flour & Feed Store; L. P. Trumper, grocery; W. E. Hess, mortuary; John Longsdorf, grocery; F. J. Flesch, groceries and flour; Tokoly Buffet; G. V. Penwell & Sons dry goods; F. E. Neu, groceries; W. F. Sell, owner of the Oak street livery; A. W. Vincent, manager, Pana Ice Cream Co.; E. R. Darlington Lumber Co.; S. Se, watchmaker and jeweler; Roley Bros., transfer; Jas. Umpley, elevator; Millinery Parlors of Leach & Leach; O. H. Metcalf, monument works; Schliembach Harness Co. and M. R. Corbett, grain, hay, tile,

fence and fertilizers.

The second of Pana's "big 2" industries has been hitherto unmentioned. Vital to the basic economy of the city is the floral industry which originated in Pana between the years 1875 and 1880. A Mr. Cooper is credited with the first dabbings in greenhouse horticulture in Pana. Cooper grew vegetables the year around, in his glass house, selling them to local market. In later years, Frank Shaffer bought Cooper's house, enlarged it and grew both vegetables and flowers. The floral industry has grown until at present it is a leader of Pana industry, ranking with mining and agriculture. Pana's title, City of Roses, was given to the city by the Jordan brothers, editors and publishers of Pana's newspaper in the early 1900's, at a time when they foresaw the future value of the floral industry. There now exist in Pana 6 major floral companies.

World War I cast its shadow over the city in 1914 and 426 young men of Pana township answered the call. A group of 10 never returned and in their honor and of those who served, a monu-

ment, funds supplied by popular subscription, was erected in Kitchell Park. This drive was sponsored by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. J. W. Kitchell and Mrs. Lindsay Reese collected the funds.

An industrial boom beginning in 1916 has continued on to the present day. In 1916 the Sugar Creek Creamery opened a plant in Pana, located on Main street, with J. L. Benjamin as manager. Two people were employed. Cream received was shipped to Watseka, in northern Illinois, which was the home office of the organization. From the first location Sugar Creek moved to the East Second street building now occupied by Gebhart's Auto Supply. The creamery was expanding and now employed 15 to 20 people.

In 1924 a new plant, the present location, was built. It opened on Mar. 5, of the same year. The buying of milk and cheese making began in 1941 employing an additional 5 people and raising personnel to 25. Presently managing the plant is Clarence Norman. Sugar Creek now produces 3½ million pounds of finished dairy products per year. Fifty per cent of this total is butter, and the remaining 50% cheese.

Wadley's Poultry Co. was established in the city in 1923. This plant deals entirely in the purchase of poultry, eggs and feeds. The company once employed 50 to 60 men. Present employment is 37. The Wadley Co. markets locally and throughout the state, although its turkey crop is marketed to the eastern states. The local plant is under the management of Shubel Burnett, who succeeded Cloyd Vickery in 1933. Charles Krouse was the plant's first manager.

The Equity Creamery & Produce Co., a co-operative organization, was organized by the farmers of this locality in 1927 and plant operations began June 5 of the following year. The creamery originally dealt in the sole purchase of cream but expanded to buying milk and making cheese in 1940. The plant began operations on the corner of Second and Poplar streets but with the growth of business needed more space.

A new plant was erected in 1948 and the creamery moved to its present site on East Washington street. The creamery now produces 1½ million pounds of cheese per year and has a milk output of 730,000 gallons per year. Ninety per cent of the creamery's cheese is marketed in the eastern states. The creamery was first managed by a Mr. Shanley. The late George Southwell became man-

ager in 1931 and continued in that position until his death in June of 1951. His son, Leonard, succeeded him as manager. Personnel employed at the plant total 17. Approximately 400 stockholders make up the organization.

Jan. 1, 1925, the Purity Baking Co. purchased from the Pana Baking Co., its present site located north of the New York Central railroad. B. W. McMahan served as the first manager of this enterprise. Three truck routes were in operation, a city route, the second to Taylorville, and the third supplying Litchfield. Bread was also shipped as far as Bunker Hill. The initial bakery employed a group of 12 personnel, employment growing in later years to the present roster of 65. Purity was then a one-oven bakery, with production reaching 10,000 loaves a week. A new oven was added in 1926, additional wrapping facilities in 1927, more flour storage and a shipping room in 1934 and in 1936 the entire plant was remodeled and doubled in size at an overall cost of \$40,000. The trade name Purity was changed in 1951 to Miss Sunbeam. This same year the company purchased a plant in Salem. Production today is many times the original peak and 17 truck routes to surrounding communities cover a radius of 50 miles. Manager of the bakery is J. R. Long.

The National Greenhouse Co., located at the foot of Vine street, is one of the largest producers of greenhouses and parts in the United States.

This firm was organized in 1931 by P. L. McKee with a crew of 3 employees. By 1936 the plant had outgrown its original working space, and construction took place. By 1948 the company occupied 40,000 sq. feet of floor space. At that time McKee sold the business to its present owners who continued as an Illinois corporation under the management of Frank J. Impey.

At present, the company utilizes over 50,000 feet of factory buildings and lumber yard in its operations and employs 30 people. Thousands of greenhouses of all sizes and design of both glass and fiber have been supplied into every one of the 48 States besides exports to South America, Alaska, India, Canada, etc.

In addition to greenhouses, the firm produces circulating pumps and electrically controlled ventilating systems and is the sole distributor of 2 patented extruded putties used for greenhouse glazing.

Adding to the City of Roses' versatility is an oil refinery estab-

lished in the spring of 1939. The men responsible for this venture were Ray Hose, S. D. Jarvis of Decatur, Hayden Davis and George Day of Springfield. The refinery at first employed 65 men, oil being piped in from the Loudon township field in Fayette county. In 1948 the refinery was purchased by the Illinois Farm Supply Company. The present capacity of the refinery is approximately 6000 barrels of crude oil per day, which is about twice the amount produced in the plant's beginning. Present manager of the refinery is Russell Carroll.

The Pana plant of the Illinois Glove Company opened in November of 1943 in the Township building at Fourth and Oak streets. The factory occupied the entire second floor and part of the first. In its beginning the plant employed 25 to 30 persons but by 1951 had outgrown the township building and moved to its new modern plant at Main and Poplar streets in February of 1951. At that date the factory employed 300 persons, working day and night shifts. The factory was closed in 1954.

Also in the year 1943 the Lecas Candy Company was organized in the city. This enterprise markets wholesale hard candies at the rate of 700,000 pounds a year. The finished product is shipped as far west as Kansas City and is distributed throughout the eastern states. George Lecas is owner and manager of the company. The plant is located at the end of West Third street.

Another bulwark in the Pana economy had its origin when Co-Ed Frocks opened a dress factory in the city in 1943. In 1946 Co-Ed Frocks was changed to Associated Garment Company and in 1955 the present Style-Rite Manufacturing Company was formed. The plant now employs approximately 115 people, with an annual payroll in excess of \$250,000.

The Pana plant manufactures dresses and sportswear and houses the main office, controlling plants in Shelbyville and Assumption.

Harry Redler heads the Style-Rite Manufacturing Company, and actively manages the business.

This has been a brief resume of Pana's growth of industrial might and her major industries. Three large hatcheries and feed stores of the city also market their products on a nationwide scale.

The most recent of Pana's industrial developments took place in February of this year when through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, the Switch Division of the P. R. Mallory Com-



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pany, a nationally known industry, occupied the former glove factory building. Applications were received for employment during the last week of February and the factory began limited operations the first week in March. Peak employment is expected to total 250-300. The plant is the company's division producing automatic washer switches and other components to the appliance field. The company additionally purchased, at the time of locating, the property of Eulyss "Boots" Vaughn, known as the Roley Transfer Co., Vaughn moving to the former Rose City Garage building on West Second street. Other plant sites of the Mallory company are located in Indianapolis and Frankfort, Ind.; Chicago, Detroit, North Tarrytown and Warsaw, N. Y., and Philadelphia, besides a plastics plant recently purchased in DuQuoin.

Pana Today

Pana, with industry thus mentioned and agricultural wealth abounding, still retains its position as one of the more progressive communities in central Illinois.

Fourteen houses of worship and 7 schools (one parochial) in the city provide adequately for the spiritual and educational needs of the area.

Mining, the floral industry, and agriculture lead as the vicinity's prime industries.

Improvements remembered by the younger generation in recent years have been the resurfacing of Pana's main streets, and the addition in April of 1953 of a new downtown lighting system.

Pana's sewer system which began in 1906 with the laying of the Locust street pipe, continued to be built at intervals beginning from one year later, 1907, when the southwest portion was laid; to 1912, the Kitchell addition; 1913, Kitchell avenue, and 1925-26, the laying of the north and east and the southeast, sections respectively.

This system and the city's disposal plant, located south of Pana, was used until 1953, the completion date of a new disposal plant and laying of sewer pipes. This new system was built at a cost of \$450,000.

Drainage of the city of Pana is effected geographically by the "Big Four Ridge," all water to the north of the tracks supposedly rushing north. This would hold true if the job were done by nature, but man has diverted its course, and drainage in the city, except for the northwest section and land to the north of West Third street, runs to the south to the Kaskaskia river.

Recreational facilities are provided by the donation of Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Kitchell, in 1908, Kitchell Park. The 40-acre area in the southern portion of Pana includes a baseball and softball diamond, tennis courts, an equipped playground area, the chaquetaqua auditorium, picnic pavilion and a swimming pool.

The Pana Country Club located east and adjacent to the park offers a golf course to those interested in the sport.

Two theatres, the Roseland and Tanner's Drive-In, bring the latest in motion pictures to the city.

Two bowling alleys and a skating rink comprise the remainder of the recreational areas.

To give the reader in years to come an overall view of the business in the City of Pana in this our centennial year the following list has been compiled. These statistics do not include every business house in the city but are those utilized most for the everyday needs of the population.

Making up the major portion of Pana's business world are 8 attorneys, 3 auctioneers, 6 automobile dealers, 17 auto service stations, 2 bakeries, 2 banks, 2 billiard halls, 2 bowling alleys, 3 building material suppliers, 3 chick hatcheries, 3 children and infant wear shops, 4 cleaners and dyers, 7 coal and coke retailers, 4 concrete contractors, 5 confectioneries, 7 dairy product suppliers, 4 dentists, 5 department stores, 3 drug stores, 5 electrical appliance stores, 2 electrical contractors, 3 excavators, one photo engraver, 3 farm implement companies, 3 feed stores, 3 retail florists, 6 wholesale florists, 3 funeral homes, 3 furniture stores, 5 automobile garages, 3 wholesale gasoline dealers, one glass company, one grain elevator, 16 retail grocers, 4 hardware stores, one wholesale hardware dealer, 4 heating contractors, 2 hotels, one ice dealer, 9 insurance agents, 2 interior decorators, 3 retail jewelers, 2 laundry agencies, one self-service laundry, one package liquor store, 2 lumber yards, one mail order house, 10 meat markets, 6 men's clothing stores, 3 motels, one mover, one musical merchandise store, 2 news dealers, one newspaper, one office supply store, 10 fuel oil dealers, 3 optometrists, 8 paint and paint suppliers, 6 painters, 2 photographers, 7 physicians, 5 plumbers, 4 poultry houses, 2 printers, 6 real estate agents, 11 restaurants, 2 rubbish removers, one savings and loan association, 3 retail shoe stores, one skating rink, 3 retail sporting goods stores, one stock yard, 23 taverns, one taxicab



These men laid the first sewer system for the city of Pana in November, 1906.

Timekeeper on the construction job was Logan Griffith, retired Pana attorney, who can be seen in the second row from bottom, second person from the left.

The old City Hall may be seen in the background. The photo was made from what is now the corner of Third and Poplar streets.



Probably taken from the southwest corner of Second and Locust streets, this street scene pictures many of the business houses familiar to citizens of a young, growing Pana.

One of Pana's first telegraph offices may be seen to the left of the photo (second door shown). In the

background is the old YMCA building before the second story was supposedly razed by wind. No identification of the picture is available, but marchers could be fire departments from various cities which gathered here on the Fourth of July for hose cart races, etc.

service, one telephone company, 6 television dealers, 2 theatres, 3 trucking firms, one upholstering shop, one veterinarian, 3 watch and clock repairing shops, 4 welding and brazing shops and 5 women's apparel establishments. The uptown business district presently covers the better part of 6 square blocks.

Pana finances are handled through 2 banks now serving the city, the First National, established in June of 1930 and the Peoples Bank, organized more recently by citizens of Pana in April of 1954.

The same railroads that brought prosperity to Pana in earlier years serve the city. The New York Central, a main line from St. Louis to New York, furnishes both passenger and freight service. The remaining 3 railroads, the Illinois Central, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Baltimore & Ohio supply only freight service, importing the needs and exporting the finished products of Pana's industries to distant markets of the country.

Transportation is available by bus to any point in the country. Servicing Pana are the National

Trailways and Greyhound bus lines. Travelers journeying through the city may find accommodations in 2 old hotels and 3 new motels.

Then and still adding immeasurably to the city's growth are 3 highways which dissect the city of Pana. The roads were built in the early 1920's. Route 51 running north and south joins Route 16 one mile east of the city. They enter Pana together, then separate at the corner of Second and Poplar streets, Route 16 bearing west and 51 continuing south. The third highway is Route 29 which connects Pana with Springfield by way of Taylorville.

City officials are: Mayor—John M. Jones; Aldermen—First Ward, Max Finefrock (R '57); Harold Snooks (D '59); Second Ward, Paul Schmitz (D '57), Victor Dunn (D '59); Third Ward, Henry Wolf (D '57), Cy Zahradka (D '59); Fourth Ward, John Lesko (R '57), Wilbert Hall (D '59); Fifth Ward, Roy Henderson (D '57), Joe Chladny (D '59).

Appointive officers are: City Attorney, John W. Fribley.

Fire Chief, Arthur Ullrick.

Chief of Police, Ferdinand Legru; Patrolmen, C. E. Kramer, Kirk Weddle, Vaughn Lester, Chas. Budds, Harry McGavic.

Street Superintendent, George Bertin.

Supt. of Water, Sidney Foil; Waterworks Engineers, Loran W. Peters, Archie Castle, George Gudehus, Wm. Eggerman.

Park Custodian, Martin Robson. Water Commissioner, Waldo Meachum.

Supt. of Sewage Disposal, Roy Randle.

Supt. of Dump Grounds, Ivy Romager.

Board of Health, Mrs. Joe Stocker, Mrs. Hazel McClung, Frank Bertin.

To foresee the future is impossible, but conclusions may be drawn from studying the past. It is not impractical then to state, with raw materials available and labor in abundance the future of the "City of Roses" in the next 100 years may be projected in these 2 words, "PROGRESS UNLIMITED."

Still Some Doubt as to Origin of Name "Pana"

Many and varied are the versions of how the city of Pana acquired its name.

Most accepted by historians is the idea that the name "Pana" was taken from a tribe of Indians who once roamed or hunted this section of the country. This may well be correct as many tribes from whose names could be derived the word inhabited this vicinity.

To the east, as white men have their centers, so did the Indian. Near Danville on the Big Vermillion River stood the important Piankishaw Indian village. These redmen, undoubtedly, passed through this portion of the state and with a little imagination put in play it might be surmised that Pana was short for Piankishaw.

Other historians are prone to believe that Pana is a corruption of the Algonquin word "pena," meaning partridge.

The early Indian history of Christian county gives Pana as derived from "pani," a word for slave closely related to the Pawnee, another tribe of redmen frequenting this territory. Along with this theory is the story of Pana being named for an Indian slave girl who passed through here at various times. The Pottawatomie Indians, a tribe from which the name Pana could possibly be derived, are also believed to have inhabited Christian county.

The name Pana is also linked with the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad. According to story, 4 bosses on this project agreed that upon completion of the tracks through here, one would have the honor of naming the settlement. The 4 played a game of cards to decide who would have the honor of naming the station and Mr. Pana (first name not known) won, so the story goes.

This tale was told to Z. F. Smith by his father, Zebidee Smith, who reputedly worked with the gang.

The latter version could be correct, as our neighboring city of Mattoon, some 45 miles to the east, received its name as a result of a wager between a contractor, "Big Bill" Mattoon, running the tracks of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad (New York Central) westward from Paris, and Colonel Mason of the Illinois Central. The wager stated the first crew running its tracks to the intersecting point of the 2 roads would have the privilege of naming the station. Mason won but was so pleased with Mattoon for initiating such a spirited race that he named the station in Mattoon's honor.

From a Pana News clipping in the late Warren Penwell's scrapbook the following article on the naming of the city of Pana was taken (exact date of clipping is not known but believed to be between the years 1906 and 1908):

"While visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gooden at Lawrenceburg, Ind., I was taken to see an encyclopedia, or rather a pair of them belonging to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hayes, and I was given the enclosed manuscript which may prove of interest to the readers of the women's edition.—Mrs. L. N. Gilbert.

"William Glasgow was a blacksmith in Lawrenceburg, Ind., and did work for my father when I was a boy, and afterwards for myself. I know him well, also knew his wife whom he always called Pana, whether that was her real name or not I am not able to say.

"Mr. Glasgow was a member of the Masonic order, in good standing. In 1848 when I was 21 years of age, upon the recommendation of him and Harry G. Blaisdell, who was afterwards governor of Nevada, I became a member of Lodge No. 4, of Indiana and am still a member.

"About '51 or '52 he removed to Illinois where he had entered land. He afterward laid out the town of Pana upon the land. I was at his house as I was buying cattle in that locality, soon after the town was laid out. He told me he had named it Pana, in

honor of his wife.—Ezra G. Hayes, Lawrenceburg, Ind."

William Glasgow mentioned in the above letter is the great-grandfather of Logan Griffith of this city. Mr. Griffith attests to the fact his mother told him at various times that his grandfather, whose wife's name was Anna, called her "Pana."

The Griffiths reside at 115 South Maple street in a house owned by the above named William Glasgow, the deed for which is dated 1856.

Railroad directories and old atlases show that at one time there were 4 other Panas in North America besides one in Illinois.

They were in Alabama, Washington, Kansas and in the Canadian province of Ontario.

From the Chicago Tribune's foreign desk in 1949, Gilbert Twiss informed the Pana News-Palladium that Pana appeared a number of times as the last name of Romanians. From this information it cannot be concluded whether our city was named after Mr. Pana (who might have been Romanian) or an Indian tribe.

In 1951 the Illinois State Register's information office stated, after a letter of inquiry from Miss Jessie Winters, local newspaperwoman now 83 and still working, that it had checked with the Bureau of Ethnology on Pana Indians and the bureau reported that no tribe known as Pana Indians ever inhabited central Illinois. The Ponca Indians were called Pana but never lived in Illinois.

Nationality Composition Changed Little

Early settlers of this area migrated from the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. Some were foreign born, but all had lived in the eastern States before coming to Pana.

By 1850 the population of the city had grown to 3,000. In 1890, an increase of 2,077 was registered, the city's population then being 5,077. This 2,077 increase was 100% over the increase of the preceding 10-year period, when 1,200 new citizens were added.

Thereafter, the growth of Pana slowed considerably, for in 1900 the population stood at 5,530, 727 people of this total being foreign born.

The nationality composition of Pana changed with development of the mines. Need for workers brought an influx of people from North Carolina, West Virginia, and additional folk from Ohio, Penn-

sylvania, and Indiana.

Also during this time a number of immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe began to arrive. The number of foreign-born in Pana as shown by the census of 1890 was 594. Of this number only 85 were under 20 years of age. As was stated, by 1900 this figure had risen to 727. Italy was also represented in the population of the city of Pana.

Prior to Jan. 31, of this year, a group of 21 aliens in Pana township filed with Postmaster Charles "Chick" Turvey. Immigration as in earlier years is no longer the primary factor in the growth of our city's population but still adds a touch of the old world to that of the new.

Pana's present population as of the latest national census, taken in 1950, is 6,178 in the city, and 7,536 in Pana township.



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There Is Also a "Pana" in Africa

Around the world from Pana, Illinois, USA, situated in French Equatorial Africa, is another settlement called Pana. The people of this region are a strong looking race, though black, living independently by raising large gardens and flocks of sheep and goats. Peaceful now, the citizens of this distant Pana were once known as fighters throughout their land. Although cannibalism was prevalent in their locality the African Panas deny the practice.

The Panas live in mud huts with grass roofs and make by hand all the implements needed for survival, such as axes, earthen pots, hoes and wooden stools, baskets, and sieves.

For food these people raise guinea corn, beans, peanuts, corn,

ground nuts, pumpkins and other vegetables. They have some chickens and ducks.

During dry seasons to provide food the hunting is divided between the men and women with the males tracking the animals and fishing in streams while the ladies hunt locusts and grasshoppers.

Clothing for men is made from the bark of a certain tree which can be made flexible, or the skin of a goat to serve as a loin cloth. Women's fashions are somewhat different, being made of leaves. They wear an apron of leaves, with a bouquet of leaves in back tied on with a string around the waist and decorated with shells or beads. In some villages clothes are now worn as the government

has taken over the tribe and pays for cotton raised by the Panas.

At one time the Panas defied the government, resulting in war. After loss of many lives in the tribe they surrendered and were brought down from their inaccessible mountain villages and settled in villages along roads, where they now reside.

The above information on the Panas was gathered as the result of News-Palladium contacting Missionary Estella Myers of the Panas, upon being referred to an article by Miss Myers in a national religious magazine. During correspondence with Miss Myers, who resides in Nzoro par Bozum par Bangui, French Equatorial Africa, the Missionary kindly volunteered the information.

Nearest Neighbors - Oconee, Rosamond, Tower Hill

Oconee

A short time prior to the Civil War, the village of Oconee was incorporated.

The first person to enter land in this township was Merida Henderson, who came in February of 1836. Widow Matney was the first settler to actually make a home in the vicinity. She was the mother of 4 boys and 4 girls. The Matney family came from Sangamon county.

Other early settlers were: Thomas Holbrook, who came in 1840 and lived in Oconee until his death in 1910; William Pryce (also of Pana) who located in the area about 1834; and John Mount, who later moved to Pana.

Other prominent citizens included John Hinton, whose father settled in the east part of the township in 1836; James Freeman, owner of the house in which the first preaching was done, and the Rev. James Beck, the first preacher of the Baptist faith.

The first settlement laid out in the township was called Luro. When the Illinois Central constructed its railroad through this part of the country, it refused a request by the citizens of Luro for a switch at their town site. As a result the settlement and business enterprise died out.

Oconee was surveyed in 1855 by E. G. Shallenbarger, County Surveyor, on Section 29, and Freeman Roberts and Hinton, having moved their store building there from Luro, began selling goods in Oconee during the month of August, 1855. This was the first

stock of goods taken to the new town site.

The first house in Oconee was erected by James A. Coplin, a physician and carpenter, who also kept a boarding house. The second building was owned by Culbertson & Co. and used for a saloon, the firm later changing its business to dry-goods.

William Gunnells served as the first postmaster of Oconee and agent for the Illinois Central railroad, the post office being located in the depot. John McBride was Oconee's first blacksmith.

Timber is grown in the township, particularly adjacent to water courses, the western, northern and central parts being good prairie land. Soil is fairly productive and for agriculture purposes Oconee may be classed among the good townships of Shelby county.

The village of Oconee, located 7 miles to the south of Pana on Route 51, derived its name from the Indian word "oconee," which supposedly was the proper name of a beautiful "papoose" or Indian maiden.

Henry Holthaus serves as mayor of Oconee. The Village Council is made up of T. A. Hebenstreit, Omer McBride, Otis Dooley, W. O. DeVore, Howard Woolard, and Earl Kinney. Harry Wallar serves as clerk and H. G. Rakers as treasurer.

At present Oconee is a village of 300 population governed by Village Board. Business houses include Rakers Lunch Room, Wallar Gro-

cery, Holthaus Grocery, Kinney's Service Station, Bass Garage, G. H. Rakers' Barber Shop, Diefenthaler Plumbing, Roy Satterthwaite Kennels, Rakers Brothers Feed & Coal, and Andrew Flesch Fertilizer & Trucking.

The Oconee telephone system is owned and operated by Jim Fry.

There are now 2 schools in Oconee, the Pana Unit grade school and the Sacred Heart parochial school under the charge of the Rev. Fr. M. J. McGovern, who in June, 1956, celebrated his Silver Jubilee as a priest. Enrolled in the unit grade school are 110 pupils. Sacred Heart enrollment is 35.

Major organizations in the village of Oconee are the American Legion, Masons, and the Eastern Star.

Churches ministering to the spiritual needs of the population are the Sacred Heart Catholic Church with Fr. McGovern as pastor; the Methodist church, the Rev. Wesley Kersh, pastor, and the Baptist church, served by the Rev. Clifford Spires of Stonington.

Rosamond

Rosamond, neighboring Pana 4 miles to the west, was given its name from the fact that during the spring and early summer, the prairies in the early days of the county, were covered with a luxuriant growth of wild roses.

The township is located in the southeast part of the county, being township 11 north range 1 west, and is bounded on the north by Locust township, on the east by

Pana township, on the south by Montgomery county, and on the west by Greenwood township.

The following is a historical sketch taken from a pamphlet published by the Rosamond Cemetery Assn.: "The village of Rosamond, Christian County, Ill., on the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles west of the city of Pana, was settled in 1856 by a colony of Massachusetts people who immediately established a church and school.

"On the outskirts of the village is beautiful Rosamond Grove Cemetery, in which stands the monument of Abraham Lincoln, a gift in 1903 of the late Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Kitchell, in honor of those who served during the war between the states."

In the same year, Capt. and Mrs. Kitchell deeded to the cemetery association approximately 50 acres of land lying immediately west and south of the 10 original acres of the cemetery.

Also located in the cemetery is "Mary Lincoln," a gun cast in Terre Haute, Ind., on order of the Republican Club of Rosamond. At the time of its use, a gun squad consisting of Wallace F. Warner, John Hirt, Ben E. Schermerhorn and Frank Adams was trained and drilled by Capt. Edward Hill, formerly of the New York Militia. Its first important service was during the occasion of a mass meeting at Springfield. It was taken there by Capt. B. R. Hanley accompanied by nearly every man in Rosamond, its escort stopping at Taylorville the first night out and attracting much attention. Arriving in Springfield, the com-

pany halted in front of the now famous residence of Abraham Lincoln and fired a salute. Mr. Lincoln made his appearance amid enthusiastic cheering and when quiet was restored, was asked to name the gun. Reflecting a moment, then laying his hand on the gun, he said, "Let it be named after my wife." And so the gun was christened Mary Lincoln and ever after was known as such.

The town of Rosamond was first surveyed and platted Oct. 25, 1860, by C. A. Manners for B. R. Hawley and Phordice Boutwell, the original proprietors.

The following were prominent men in Rosamond during 1880; C. D. Haywood, owner of the Haywood elevator which he erected in 1875, with a capacity of 16,000 bushels; W. W. Powell, owner of the Powell elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels, which was erected in 1879; Louis Guth, general merchant; Drs. G. M. Walker, F. Fisher, and R. S. Simpson; Matt Hilger, blacksmith; William Christner, wagon maker; and John B. Frost, boot and shoemaker.

Rosamond is presently a neighborhood of 200 population.

Tower Hill

A history of Shelby county states that Tower Hill Township is mostly a high rolling prairie, slightly timbered in the northeast and southeast corners. This township has a more diversified and beautiful landscape than probably any other section of the county, made so by the chain of mounds (or as the old settlers term them—knobs) which extends to the great-

er part of the northern and central portions of the township.

The village of Tower Hill is on the south side at the base of one of the largest knobs in the township. Originally known as "Pilot Knob" it commands a beautiful view of the country.

The settlement of Tower Hill stems from the village of Westminster which was located one mile or more southeast of the Eiler Cemetery or in northwest corner of Section 33, in 1848.

The construction of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, now the New York Central, proved to be a death blow to the prosperity of the village, as Tower Hill was laid out on the line of this railroad, within 3 miles of Westminster. Eventually the place was disbanded and all buildings and businesses moved to Tower Hill.

Tower Hill was surveyed by Elias Smith, County Surveyor, in June, 1857. It is said the village was named for the "Tower Hill Prison of London." During the time the railroad was constructed, a track was laid from the main line to the side of the hill to obtain gravel. All of this was man and mule labor, and most of the laborers were Englishmen. This may have reminded them of their English Tower Hill Prison, and hence the name Tower Hill.

Tower Hill is presently a village of 750 population, governed by a village board administration. Village officers are: H. A. Woodring, president, and D. E. Thompson, H. M. Nerstheimer, Mell Finks, Halden McElroy, Harold Halbrook and Bruce Dille. Leon Huttes serves as village clerk.

Telephone Service Began About 1900

The Christian County Telephone Co. was organized in Taylorville and shortly afterward, in 1905, operations in Pana and several other towns were acquired by the organization.

Pana's exchange began operation about 1900, with Warren Penwell as one of the original incorporators.

The above information was obtained from the records of the Illinois Consolidated Telephone Co. presently serving Pana. However, in an unofficial history of the city written by a retired local journalist the following was reported:

"The first telephone exchange installed in Pana was about 1895, when Dr. J. H. Miller and Robert Johns formed a company, obtained a city franchise and established a system for the city. Previously a

private phone line was maintained from the office of the Pana Coal Company to the Union Station and to the North Mine of the company."

In the year 1915 Pana served less than 900 phones. Phone installations began to gradually increase, however, except during the depression years. Following are statistics of phones serviced in Pana, taken at 10-year intervals from 1925 to 1955: 1925—1200; 1935—872; 1945—1325; 1955—2647. In the past 10 years these statistics show a 100% increase.

Local calls handled a day in the Pana office average 9,000, while toll calls average 700.

Pana's first telephone was located on Locust street north of the present J. C. Penney Co. store in a drug store operated by

R. C. Coyner. Later telephone and telegraph combined offices, and were situated east of the Schuyler Bank site, now occupied by the McCandlish Drug Co. For a period of time it is said the office was located above George's Confectionery. It then moved to the building east of the present site, now Rock's Confectionery, and from this location to the present building.

In 1924, Christian County Telephone Co. became a part of the Illinois Consolidated Telephone Co., now operating in 33 cities in central Illinois. It is an independent company, the 32nd largest in the United States.

The local exchange has a staff of 33 personnel, consisting of 25 operators, 3 supervisors, and one chief operator, plus an office staff.

Development of the Local Educational System

At one time or another in Christian county dating back to its organization in 1839, (the children of the early pioneers and residents have attended school of some nature.

Formal education in the Pana area began around the middle 40's with records showing that in 1848 Henry H. Bond, Jacob Hanson and Ignatius Butler were elected the first school trustees of Stone Coal precinct. In 1854 the children in the precinct were enumerated under the school law, a total count of 94 being returned. In 1856 three school districts were formed and again the children counted. District 1 had 18 members, District 2—118, and District 3—116.

Pana's first publicly financed school came into being in the year 1857. An election was held to select citizens to form a group comparable to the present school boards. Elected were W. C. Fleming, president; Thomas Finley, clerk; and Major Little, director. The initial task of these men was to find a location for Pana's first house of learning.

Following a search during which rooms about town were inspected and bargained for, it was proposed by a Mr. Hobson, proprietor of a store then located on the north side of Second street, slightly east of the corner of Second and Locust streets, now the heart of the downtown shopping section, that he partition half of his building for use as a school room, the rent for the space to be \$20 a month. His proposal was accepted.

The Pana Academy, as this first public school was named, had as principal a Mr. Hartshorn, who was hired by the directors at a salary of \$40 a month and a Miss Grassy to teach the grades for the sum of \$30 per month.

Furniture for the Academy consisted of 40 walnut desks constructed by a local carpenter. Heat for the room was supplied by 2 wood stoves purchased from Judge J. H. Dawdy, a Police Magistrate of Pana during that period.

Finances were also taken into consideration in those days. A resolution was passed by the directors that wood for the school would be purchased at a price no higher than \$3.00 a cord and the principal, Mr. Hartshorn, would be hired to chop the fuel at a wage not to exceed \$1.00 a cord.

At the closing of the year 1857, Pana's education system consisted of one-half of one store room, 2 teachers and 61 pupils.

There is mention of school being held during this period in the Short house purchased by the district at a price of \$2000, but no information could be found on this location. However, in a history written by C. Goudy, M.D., titled "A Stray Chapter from the Unpublished History of Christian County," detailing the origin and growth of the Presbyterian church in Pana, a Miss Ophelia Putnam, noted later in this article for teaching the first school in Rosamond, is said to have taught the first school in Pana.

Mr. Goudy says, "This house (location of the first Presbyterian services by the Rev. Joseph Gordan of Vandalia) was built originally for a school house and in it was taught the first school in Pana by Miss Ophelia Putnam of Rosamond. It then fronted on the open prairie, standing on the rear end of the Beckwith-Walsh lot, with no fences, streets, or buildings near."

This could very well be true, as Miss Putnam was not employed until 1856 as a teacher for the Rosamond grades, while according to Goudy the building was "originally built as a school, prior to its use as a house of worship in 1856." The Illinois Central in its census for 1856 listed one school building in Pana.

On Aug. 11 of the year 1858, President Fleming and Clerk Finley contracted for Pana's first permanent school building. This structure was a 2-story, weather-board building measuring 37x51 feet and was erected on the southeast corner of Second and Poplar streets.

It was used until 1866 when the front portion of the first east school (Lincoln) was built. In this same year the student population of the village increased and more space was needed. To supplement the east building, another structure was erected in the west part of the village, the present Washington school site.

This newest addition was razed by fire on Feb. 13, 1872, but construction was started immediately and before the end of the school year classes were again being held in the west school. During construction of the new building students attended classes in the City Hall.

Again came the need for more space, and shortly after the completion of the west building the rear portion of the east school was added.

No mention has been made up to this point of the Sacred Heart Parochial school of St. Patrick's parish which stands behind the present church and parish house. Its history dates back to the years 1835-1873 during the incumbency of the Rev. Fr. Julian Turmel. The present building of 24 rooms was not erected until 1916.

Prior to this, classes were conducted in a frame building near the site of the present school on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets. Classes were held here until 1857 when the older part of the brick edifice was constructed. This building contained only 4 rooms and housed 8 grades. The ground for the present structure as it can be seen today was broken on July 19, 1916, and the school was ready for occupancy on Nov. 1 of that year. Present enrollment of the Sacred Heart School is 225 pupils, with 5 Sisters of the Dominican order attending them.

With the early 1890's there came a wave of prosperity to the city, no doubt stemming from the progress of the coal mining industry. The growth of the city was outdistancing its growth in schooling facilities. To eliminate overcrowded school rooms, 2 schools were built in 1893, these being the Lowell and Longfellow, known respectively as the South and North schools.

During the year 1897 the Illinois State compulsory school attendance law was passed. This legislation again placed an overload of students in Pana schools. Because of this situation the Young Men's Christian Association building was rented to house a high school. Up to this time the east and west buildings had included their own high schools, but held joint graduation exercises in the Hayward Opera House, which sat on the northwest corner of Poplar and Main streets.

The first annual commencement of the Pana High School was held in 1886 on June 4. The Rev. E. W. Clark, the city's Presbyterian minister, presented diplomas to a class of 11 girls. Those graduating were: Julia Smith, Nellie Vandever, Bessie Reid, Love Race, Mary Pellat, Minnie Johnson, Anna Neely, Fannie Wight, Nellie Sheean, Susie McDermott (mother of the noted journalist Vincent Sheean) and Henrietta Schlierbach.

In 1908, the citizens of the city deemed it necessary to erect another school. An election was

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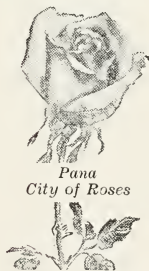
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held, voting on site and bonds for the Field school. This movement carried and the site selected is the present Field school location.

Following construction of the Field building in the northwest section of the city, the present high school building, except for the gymnasium and adjoining classrooms, was built in 1909. This structure was raised at a cost of \$75,000 to the citizens of Pana. Since completion, the high school has had one addition. In 1924 the present gymnasium and classrooms forming the north end of the school were annexed to the old building.

Two years prior to the high school addition, 1922, the present building housing the Washington school was built. A year later, in 1923, the Lincoln school was constructed. Both buildings are of the same architectural design except for the west wing at Lincoln being slightly larger than at Washington.

Voting for establishing what is now the present system, Pana Community Unit District No. 8, was held on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1948, consolidation becoming effective in June of the same year.

As stated in the official description of the district the boundaries of the unit in 1948 extended 16½ miles north and south of the city of Pana and 15½ miles to the east and west, including Rosamond and Oconee.

In recent years the boundaries have changed, with additions, to 17½ miles to the north and south and 16½ miles, east and west.

At the time of voting, taxable property in the unit was evaluated at \$22,800,000, but has risen in 1956 to \$32,043,168.

A total of 8 student centers make up Pana Community Unit No. 8, including one school situated in Rosamond, one in Oconee, and the remaining 6 in the city of Pana. Students in the unit numbering 1926, 979 boys and 947 girls, are served by 124 employees of the unit. This figure includes 88 teachers, 12 janitors, 11 cooks, 10 bus drivers, and 3 secretaries.

The origin of the development of the Pana Township school system into a unit district goes back to 1941 when 11,997 school districts made up the state of Illinois. In each of these districts were many outlying rural schools for which teachers could not be obtained. As a result of this situation, the state legislature was constantly prevailed upon to pass laws on enrollment requirements for schools which wished to obtain state aid. Many rural schools whose enrollment did not make up the state requirement were forced to close because of lack of funds.



Back a few years ago the Pana schools united in May Festivals. In this gala affair on May 20, 1916, Inue Penwell (Mrs. G. G. McCandlish) had just been crowned Queen by Lucy Johnson (Mrs. Roger Dellhart). Photo from the souvenirs of Mrs. F. A. Cutler, who in 1916 was supervisor of music in the schools.

County survey committees were then drawn up to map consolidation measures for their respective counties, the units to be as nearly as practicable equal both in size and financial resources.

With Rosamond and Oconee included in Pana Community Unit District No. 8 and Tower Hill close by to the east, it is fitting to present a brief resume of early education in these 3 outlying areas.

Rosamond's first education facility was a house which stood on the present location of the McClain home. It was here Miss Ophelia Putnam in 1856 applied the principle of the golden rule to the younger generation of the village.

The first permanent school building was erected in 1858. It was a one-room structure in back of the present site. Both high and grade schools were held here.

For some time the high school of Rosamond was a 3-year school, but in the fall of 1932 became an accredited 4-year high school.

Presented to the public in 1922, a bond issue of \$23,000 was passed for the purpose of constructing the present Rosamond building, less the gymnasium. George Scott, Charles Kimball and A. B. Cowgill were on the Board of Directors at this time. The building was completed in 1924.

Seven years elapsed and another bond issue in the amount of \$7,000 was passed. This amount was to be used in the building of a gym-

nasium. The issue was passed and the gymnasium annexed to the old building.

With the consolidation of Rosamond into the Pana Unit, students from Rosamond high school now attend classes in Pana with the old Rosamond school used as a grade building for the children of the Rosamond neighborhood.

Seven miles to the south of Pana, the village of Oconee boasted a school erected in 1838. It was replaced by a larger building which was still in use in 1860. This building was sold and moved to a nearby farm and at present is being used as a barn.

Oconee's second school was erected in 1846. The following April of 1847, William Pryce opened a "subscription" school which he taught 2 years consecutively. This building was of logs, with oil paper for windows. Later it was organized as Mt. Pleasant school district and later yet became "Mount school." This building was struck by lightning and damaged. It was used until 1895 when it was replaced by a larger frame building.

Following the incorporation of the village of Oconee a frame building was erected in 1856 and served the community for school purposes until 1860. This school building was located in what is now the former Oconee bank building. In the late '60's a 2 story building was erected across the street, east of the present site. For several years only the lower

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level of this building was used for classrooms, the upper story being used for community social functions. On May 1, 1916, a bond issue was voted for the building of a much larger and more modern building. It was finished early in 1917 by a contractor from Pana, Joseph McCarthy. The building still stands as the present Oconee grade school.

To the east of Pana approximately 7 miles in the village of Tower Hill the exact date of the beginning of formal education is not known. However, the first school built was a small log cabin of hickory logs, named "Old Hickory." This structure stood near the center of Section 3 and records show that Charles McCabe was among the first teachers.

From a history of Tower Hill by Homer Eiler the following information was obtained: "In 1866 the first school, a one-room frame building, stood facing the south about where the present west wing of the grade school stands. It had 2 front doors and the teacher's desk was placed just between them. Mrs. Dave Canaan was one of the first teachers. A one-armed man, Mr. Miller, taught

about 1867. D. S. Miller taught 2 terms during the last of which the pupils were divided, Cass Brown taking the first and second grades to a building between the present post office and the M. E. Parsonage.

"In 1869 a second building was added on the site of the present school ground. This was a gabled red brick building with a belfry. Dr. I. L. Brant was a teacher in 1869. In the early '70's, J. W. Sharrock, a Civil War veteran, was one of the teachers. Mrs. Frances Baines, W. C. Kelley and Wash Rarer taught in the late '70's.

"In 1889 came a 2-story new addition to the gabled red brick school house plus an addition to the belfry. In 1895 the new building built in '89 burned, and was later repaired. A number of years later the school was doubled in size by the addition on the east, as it stands today, and is being used as the Grade School.

"Previous to 1920 it had been community talk, pro and con, as to the advisability of establishing a community High School to meet the demands of 8th grade graduates of the town and rural cen-

ters. As a result, the first Tower Hill Community High School was officially opened in the fall of 1922. The enrollment for the first year was 47 with a graduating class of 3. Enrollment soon increased and it became evident that larger quarters would be necessary to take care of the rapid growth.

"In 1924 a wooden frame temporary building consisting of 3 large rooms was built on the east side of the present grade school. It was a great help and gave additional class rooms for the High School. It provided a science laboratory and 2 large classrooms.

"Federal monetary assistance was secured and in February of 1936, a new high school, the present building, had been erected at a cost of \$68,000 and occupied."

The Tower Hill Community High School's area covers 62 square miles.

Present enrollment in the high school is 80 students, directed by a staff of 9 teachers. Grade school enrollment totals 218, with 10 faculty members. Superintendent of the Tower Hill School is C. E. Adams.

History of the Churches of the Pana Community

Presbyterian Church Tower Hill

The Tower Hill Presbyterian Church was organized on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1867, by the Rev. A. G. Norton and the Rev. William P. Gettsworth, members of the Alton Presbytery.

Members of the congregation at that time were Sylvester Van Dyke, Mrs. Lucy Van Dyke, Thomas B. Johnson, William McKittrick, Mrs. Susanah E. Baines, Dr. Geo. Fringer, Mrs. Martha V. Fringer, Mrs. Caroline Everitt, and Percy McDowell.

Early leaders of the church included Fred Stumpf (grandfather of James Stumpf of Pana), elected and ordained an elder Dec. 30, 1871, and Dr. Geo. Fringer (great-uncle of Clark Fringer of Tower Hill) who was a charter member of the congregation.

Minister of the Tower Hill Presbyterian church now is the Rev. Roy A. Brumbaugh. J. A. Culumber is clerk of the Session. The congregation numbers 37.

Christian Church Pana

The present Pana Christian Church was inaugurated during August, 1954, by Minister-Evangelist C. E. Shepherd of Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Brother Lawrence Carpenter ministered to the congregation until January of 1955 when the present pastor, the Rev. Merle Melton of Walnut Hill, was called to take the congregation.

The Christian church is located at 405 East First street, and services are held in a residence converted to a house of worship.

This denomination was organized twice before in the city of Pana. The first organization was in the year 1857 and the second during 1875. No church was ever erected by these congregations. Mr. Melton's congregation totals 31 members.

St. Paul's E. & R. Church Dollville

In the year 1865 the St. Paul Church of Dollville was organized by a group of German-Americans under the leadership of Matthias Galster.

They affiliated themselves with the German Evangelical Synod of North America, now the Evangelical & Reformed Church. After meeting for a few years in private homes for worship, the congregation erected a small brick building in 1869 on an acre tract of land donated by one of the group, the late Jacob Weber. It was of soft bricks, some of which

were home-made, while the rest were purchased in Pana. This structure is still standing about a quarter of a mile north of the present church and is used as a meeting place by church organizations and family gatherings. It is called the Brick Community House.

A new building was erected for the congregation in 1887 some distance north of the old church. The exact date of the first parsonage is not known but it is believed to have been constructed between the years 1880 and 1884. In 1917 the old parsonage was replaced by a modern 2-story frame house, which is the minister's residence today.

Church officers for 1956 are: Fred Galster, vice-president; Charles Munzenmaier, vice-president; John H. Weber, secretary; Walter Gerhold, treasurer. Members of the Church Council are Roscoe Vincent, John Gerhold Jr., Arthur Christopher, Julius Metzger Jr., and Garold Brunken.

Officers of the Sunday School are: Arthur Christopher, superintendent; Julius Metzger Jr., assistant superintendent; Mrs. Walter Gerhold, secretary; Leverett McDonald, treasurer.

Pastor of the Dollville church is the Rev. T. H. Hosto. The congregation now numbers 65.



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St. John's E. & R. Church Pana

A wave of German immigrants to the United States shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century led missionary societies of Germany and Switzerland to send representatives to the mid-west. One of these, the Rev. Matthias Galster, is credited with organizing the first Evangelical congregation in this vicinity. It was located 10 miles northeast of the city in Dollville and was organized in 1865. Later a congregation was founded in this city under the name German Evangelical Lutheran.

In December of 1865 the congregation decided to build a church at the cost of \$3000. This structure was a frame building 40x25. By 1893 the building proved too small and negotiations were begun which finally bought the building of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Shortly after this property was purchased, a school room was added. This is the present site of the church.

In 1915 the church was renovated and on Nov. 14 of that year the organization's 50th anniversary was celebrated. Ground was broken on Oct. 13, 1952, for the addition of an educational annex to the church. This project was completed and dedicated on Dec. 6, 1953.

Serving as pastor of St. John's Evangelical & Reformed Church is the Rev. Robert A. Nolte.

The congregation numbers 333.

First Presbyterian Church Pana

On the 21st day of May, 1856, a religious society known as the First Presbyterian Church was formed in Pana by the Rev. Joseph Gordon. At the same time 5 trustees, John M. Patton, Quentin B. Strider, C. H. Tunnison, Mason French and Franklin Saunders, were elected for a term of 5 years.

A building committee was formed and a contract was made with Thomas B. Hickman of Vandalia to construct a frame house 34x50 feet in size, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1857. This building was not completed on schedule but soon afterward. Before it was dedicated, however, a tornado passed through on June 13, 1857, carrying away a portion of the roof. Rain then damaged plastering and rendered the building unfit for use. Through donations by townsfolk the building was again made ready for use and on Sept. 19, 1857, the Rev. Joseph Gordon preached the first sermon in the church.

In the year 1876 a brick building was erected and the congrega-

tion moved to the new meeting quarters. This edifice was destroyed by fire early on the morning of Dec. 23, 1916. Plans were under way at this time for the construction of a new building and the fire hastened its completion. The result of this effort is the present Presbyterian Church.

The present pastor is the Rev. Bruce O. Larson. Present membership in the congregation stands at 300.

First Baptist Church Pana

Another Pana church celebrating its centennial this year is the First Baptist Church. Baptist citizens of the city met as early as this date 100 years ago, although the church was not organized until 1858. A council was held in July of that year, composed of several men to consider the expediency of organizing a Baptist Church in Pana. A congregation of 8 members composed the first Baptist Church in Pana.

Membership in the congregation presently is approximately 419. Church offices are held by Dayton Prater, treasurer; Marion Anderson, clerk; Vesper Culberson, Sunday School superintendent. Deacons of the church include Clint Dean, Vesper Culberson, Dayton Prater, Lloyd Halbrook, Clifford Culberson, Ernest Sickles, Doyle Compton, Marion Anderson and James Akers.

The present building is the second, the first having been erected in 1860 and the present structure in 1925.

The Rev. Albert Rust serves as pastor.

Sacred Heart Church Oconee

Catholic settlers in Oconee were mostly immigrants from the vicinity of Hannover, Germany, and from Dutch settlements on the border of Holland.

At the time of the settling of Oconee the closest priest was located in Pana but could not understand the native language of the people.

In 1869, Gerhardt Herman Rakers sr., came to Oconee. Mr. Rakers was the pillar supporting the move to obtain a priest for his new home community.

As a result of his efforts, the Rev. Michael Weiss, who at that time was the pastor of the Vandalia church and also ministering to the village of Ramsey, consented to visit the Oconee congregation occasionally.

The first church was built in 1872, a building of 18x36 ft. dimensions. The first Mass was sung in this structure on May 9,

of that year. During the service wagon seats were used as pews and some of the faithful brought chairs. The second church building was started in 1891, the congregation having grown too large to be housed in the old church.

The contract was let for a frame structure, 60x36 ft., with a tower 65 ft. high and let to Skinner Brothers of Oconee. The cornerstone of this house of worship was laid in October of 1891.

The third and present edifice, of brick construction, was built in 1912. The cornerstone was laid on Sept. 9 of that year. Joseph McCarthy of Pana was the contractor. The new church was dedicated Sept. 21, 1913. On the same date, the new parsonage, nearly completed, was blessed.

The Oconee parochial school was opened in September of 1922 and staffed by the Sisters of St. Theresa Academy of Decatur.

The present congregation of the Oconee church is 260.

Thirty-five children attend the Sacred Heart school.

The Rev. Fr. Michael J. McGovern is pastor of the Oconee church.

Methodist Church Oconee

The Rev. William Wilmer was said to be the organizer of the Methodist church in Oconee some time prior to the year 1864, when the first church was built. Before construction of the church, services were held in a school house.

In 1907 the first church was deemed too small for the growing congregation and a brick edifice was erected on the same location and was dedicated in 1908. This building was rejuvenated in 1951 and scarcely a year later, Jan. 28, 1952, was completely destroyed by fire. A new church is now nearing completion on the same site and will probably be dedicated this year.

The present building occupied by the Oconee Methodist Church was started in the fall of 1952 following the fire, under the direction of the Rev. Jiles E. Kirkland. The cornerstone was laid on Apr. 26, 1953, and first services were held on October 3, 1954, with the observance of World-Wide Communion Sunday. In December, 1955, the debt of \$2,000 against the church was paid and presently it stands debt-free with only a few minor remaining jobs to be completed before dedication.

Ministering to the needs of the Methodist congregation in Oconee is the Rev. Wesley I. Kersh who also serves the Ohlman and Fairview Methodist congregations.

Church of the Nazarene Pana

The Pana Church of the Nazarene was organized on July 6, 1924, with 5 charter members. The Rev. E. O. Chalfant, district superintendent of the Chicago Central District, presided.

The history of the mother church goes back to the year 1895 with a few congregations forming the association of Pentecostal Churches of the Nazarene. In the same year on the west coast the first Church of the Nazarene was formed in Los Angeles, Cal. These groups from the east and west united in 1907 as the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene. In 1919 the name was changed to Church of the Nazarene.

The Nazarene Church of Pana was first located on South Pine street. In 1941 the congregation was moved to a basement on South Cedar street and in 1945 moved to the present location on the corner of Third and Spruce streets. The present congregation, with the Rev. H. K. Burton as minister, numbers 60. There are 120 in Church School.

Church of Christ Pana

The Church of Christ began meetings in Pana in September of 1951 in the Clint Miller home. In November of the same year, meetings were held in quarters at 125 East Second. From that location the church was moved to 600 West Second street in May of 1952. During the summer of 1952 a lot at 14 Franklin street was purchased and construction on a new church started. The church is presently nearing completion.

There are now 25 members in the local congregation.

The principles of the Church of Christ were brought to this country in colonial times by a group of reformers including Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott and Samuel Rogers.

First Assembly of God Pana

A basement building located at 105 Cedar was built by the Nazarene denomination in 1935 and later sold to the American Legion. This building was purchased in August of 1948 by the Home Mission of the Illinois District Council of the Assembly of God. At the time there were no known members of this denomination in the city of Pana.

In November, 1948, the church's first pastor, the Rev. W. C. Russell, moved to Pana with the desire to build a church. On Jan. 6, 1949, the first Sunday School

convened with a total of 6 in attendance.

On Mar. 26, 1951, work was begun on the basement room used for worship and on Mar. 21, 1952, the present building was completed. The church was dedicated on the same date. Mr. Russell resigned his pastorate in March, 1954, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. E. Austin, who was recently succeeded by the Rev. Delbert W. Arnold.

Present membership in the church is 60.

Full Gospel Church Pana

The Full Gospel Church was organized in Pana in 1941 by the Rev. Eva Hunt. The congregation of the church was made up of 8 charter members, including Howard Sims, Genine Sims, Mae Brown, Clint Brown, and their families.

The Full Gospel denomination was founded in 1900 and presently is made up of 3600 ministers and missionaries in foreign fields.

First services of the Pana Full Gospel Church were held on the front porch of a residence at 1000 East Jefferson street. In 1942 a basement church was built and in 1948 over this place of worship, the present church was constructed.

Mrs. Hunt still serves as pastor of the church. Church officers are: Chas. Cox, secretary; S. H. Sanders, treasurer; and Howard W. Sims, Sunday School superintendent. The church board includes Chas. Cox, Clarence Beard, Howard W. Sims, Mae Brown, and S. H. Sanders.

The Full Gospel Church has a membership of approximately 300.

In June of this year, construction was commenced on a new 30x45 ft. education annex for the church. Ground was broken Sunday, June 10.

Latter Day Saints Church Pana

The Church of the Latter Day Saints was organized in Pana in 1904. E. E. Stanger was deacon of the congregation, Fred Nowack, priest, and F. M. Sherrock, president.

The church building which presently stands on South Sheridan street is the first erected. It was built during the summer of 1904 and has served the congregation since.

Present officers of the church are: Paul Rudow, elder; Edward Nowack, priest; James Munson, teacher; and Reuben Edwards, deacon.

The congregation numbers 41.

First Methodist Church Pana

The First Methodist Church of Pana was organized in the year 1856 and celebrates its centennial with that of the city. First meetings of the congregation were in homes until a building near where the Union Depot now stands was secured. This building was later moved and repaired, occupying the present site on the northeast corner of Third and Poplar streets.

In 1892 the present church building was built. The Morrison family made a donation to the church in 1922 which helped make possible the educational building and basement annexed to the east of the church sanctuary. In recent years a new educational building was constructed and named Trinity Hall; it was annexed to the north of the church building.

The name of the denomination until 1939 was Methodist Episcopal Church. Then the Methodist Protestant Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South combined with the Methodist Episcopal.

Membership in the church now numbers 984. The pastor is the Rev. Lawrence R. Tagg.

Free Methodist Church Pana

Organization of the Free Methodist Church in Pana took place between the years 1889 and 1891. The church was formed following a revival held here by 3 girl evangelists. A lot was purchased from Miss Lucy Borgett and a church was erected at 205 West Fourth street, across the street and southeast of the present location. In later years the building was moved to the northeast corner of Clark and Fourth streets.

The Free Methodist denomination was founded in Pekin, N. Y., on Aug. 23, 1860, by a group of lay members and ministers. Around the year 1858, in the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York state, a group of preachers and many members of the church were excluded from the church for ecclesiastical reasons and in turn formed this new organization.

Holding church offices here this year are Fred Johnson, Charles Ashcraft, Clifford Pruett, John J. Castle, Lloyd Geisler, Elva Stoneburner, Barbara Vilcot, Pauline Jayne, Bessie Geisler, William Shuman and Louvella Presnell. The Rev. Tony R. Jayne is pastor. Present membership of the church is 44.

Methodist Church Millersville

The Millersburg (now Millersville) Methodist Episcopal church was organized as a society in 1871, when a group of residents met on Aug. 12, and elected the following 9 trustees: Thomas Miller, chairman; Jeremiah Maxwell, John Brain, Joseph Shaw, Andrew Barrett, Samuel Dusenberry, George Miller, Fred Seest, and M. G. Okey.

The first church building was to have been completed Sept. 1, 1872, but no records are available as to the dedication date or the first pastor's name.

In 1916, a new parsonage was built to the north of the church building. E. E. McVicker was the chairman of the Building Committee.

On Oct. 19, 1921, fire destroyed 2 grain elevators, the church and home of O. E. Clark in Millersville. Services were then held in the community school house.

Following this tragedy the Illinois Conference offered Millersville the Willow Dale church building which stood 6 miles south of Stonington and whose congregation had disbanded. The offer was accepted and the church moved to its present site and was dedicated on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1925.

In 1931, Millersville was joined to the Ohlman circuit and the pastor lived in Ohlman, consequently the parsonage was sold.

Present officers of the church are as follows:

Mrs. Eugene Funk, Church School superintendent; Gerald Stattner, treasurer; Mrs. Gerald Stattner, WSCS president; Mrs. Paul Ewing, treasurer for the building fund.

The present congregation of the Millersville Methodist Church is 81. The Rev. Kenneth Voas is pastor, also serving Buckeye and Owaneco Methodist congregations.

St. Patrick's Church Pana

St. Patrick's parish in Pana was organized under the direction of Fr. Thomas Cusack in 1858. Prior to this time Catholics in the vicinity had been served by priests passing through the settlement or those whose time was divided between Pana and other settlements in central Illinois.

The first Catholic house of worship was erected in 1860. With the growing of the Catholic congregation, it was necessary in 1883 to construct a larger church. This building was completed during the incumbency of the Rev. Fr. Ferdinand Stick.

Church property remained the

same until March of 1926 when the present St. Patrick's edifice was built, under the direction of Monsignor J. P. Moroney, perhaps the best known priest ever to serve in the city of Pana.

Under his guidance the parish of St. Patrick's grew both financially and in stature. During Monsignor Moroney's service at St. Patrick's many additions were made to the parish. Through his interest and work the parochial school was improved, the Community House located on the corner of Locust and Fourth streets built, and Huber Memorial Hospital completed.

The congregation of St. Patrick's, the largest in the city, is made up of 500 families. The Rev. Fr. Thomas J. O'Neill is the present pastor, assisted by Fr. John F. Barrett.

St. Paul Lutheran Church Pana

The first services of the St. Paul Lutheran Church in Pana were held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin C. Amling, 500 East First street, on Mar. 26, 1922.

Next a hall above Oyler cafe, 22 South Locust, was rented, and services conducted there beginning Apr. 15, 1922.

The first church building, a portable frame chapel, was dedicated on Sept. 2, 1923, at the corner of West Third and South State streets.

First church officers were: Herbert A. Amling, president, Albert Berlin, secretary-treasurer; Martin C. Amling, deacon.

The charter congregation of the Pana Lutheran church totaled 15. It has now grown to 256.

In 1944 the congregation purchased property at the corner of Fourth and Kitchell and dedicated the next house of worship on Apr. 24, 1949. A 2-story residence, east of the church was purchased on Feb. 1, 1955, and is used as an educational building.

The first church-owned parsonage was purchased Aug. 29, 1941, at 201 South Sheridan. A new parsonage, east of the educational building, is in process of construction.

Present church officers are: Richard Rollo, president; Martin C. Amling, treasurer; Percy Turner, financial secretary; Delbert Stortzum, recording secretary. Serving the congregation as pastor is Rev. Arthur T. Kuehnert.

Community Presbyterian Rosamond

Rosamond Community Presbyterian Church among other organizations in this locality will celebrate its centennial this year.

The first antecedent of the church in Rosamond was a Congregational church, during the year 1856. The Methodist Church was organized in 1864 and the 2 churches federated in 1933. The congregation of this church, on May 6, 1953, joined the Mattoon Presbytery.

First meetings of the congregation were held in homes until the year 1867 when the present church building was erected.

Minister of the Rosamond congregation is the Rev. Roy Brumbaugh. Officers of the church are: John Scott, treasurer; Chas. Bowersock, financial secretary; and Geo. H. Scott, clerk of Session. The congregation numbers 140.

Methodist Church Tower Hill

The Tower Hill Methodist Church was chartered May 13, 1864. The Rev. W. J. Boone served as pastor at that time.

As early as 1857 Levi Munson, a local preacher, conducted services at Tower Hill. Tower Hill was then one of a 15-point Shelbyville circuit.

Officers of the Tower Hill Methodist Church are: Reuel Good, chairman of the board; Roland McNeely, lay leader; Lester Cannon, superintendent.

Pastor of the 135-member congregation is the Rev. James E. Ulmer, who also serves the Robinson Creek Church.

Christian Church Tower Hill

The Tower Hill Christian church was founded in the spring of 1893. Several families of that faith moved into the Tower Hill community and proceeded to invite a Christian denomination evangelist living in southern Illinois to come to the village and hold a revival. Brother W. H. Boles accepted the invitation and the result was the organizing of the Tower Hill Church of Christ, known locally as the Christian Church.

The congregation used the building of the Methodist church in the beginning, the Methodists at this time having construction under way on a new edifice. The Church of Christ purchased the old church from the Methodists on completion of the new building.

In 1900 the old church was razed and the present building erected.

Membership in the Christian church now totals 75. Officers presently are Blythe Hostetter, superintendent of Bible school, who also serves as an elder, and August Lee and John Wirey, elders. Pastor of the church is the Rev. Robert Clemens.

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P. E. O. Sisterhood

The P.E.O. Sisterhood was organized in this city on May 22, 1949, with 15 charter members.

The organization was founded in Pana through the efforts of Stella Vaughn. First president of the P.E.O. was Gladys Preihs.

The group functions both socially and educationally.

Presiding are: Mrs. Nelle Southwell, president; Helen Brummett, vice-president; Gertrude Derks, recording secretary; Eloise Kresin, corresponding secretary; Barbara Amling, treasurer; Belle Southwell, chaplain; Marian Fribley, guard.

Bayview Reading Circle

Bayview Reading Circle was once known as the Olio Club. The circle was organized on June 11, 1885. The organization ceased to be known as Olio in 1908 when the name was changed to Bayview.

The circle was organized for mutual improvement through reading and until later years was furnished material by the national organization. Membership in the circle is limited to 20 members.

Charter members of the Olio were Mrs. Brown, Miss Custer, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. Lee Hayward, Mrs. A. Irwin, Mrs. B. H. Irwin, Mrs. C. H. Moore, Mrs. A. B. McCoy, Mrs. J. H. Miller, Mrs. J. K. Shaffer, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. W. J. Smith, and Miss Anna Stover.

Present officers are: Mrs. N. R. Meyer, president; Mrs. William Benninger, vice-president; Mrs. Barbara Henderson, secretary; Fannie Vidler, treasurer.

American Legion

The charter for American Legion Post No. 168 was granted Sept. 26, 1919. At that time Bruce Penwell was elected Commander, with Paul Endris serving as adjutant.

The post was named in honor of the first 2 Pana men to give their lives during World War I, Merl Kerr and Homer Mize. Kerr was the first Pana fatality in the continental limits of the United States, and Mize the first Pana death overseas.

Leading the organization for the year 1956 are: Robert White, commander; Charles Doyelle, senior vice-commander; John Kuhn, junior vice-commander; Sydney DeWeerd, finance officer; Ernest Hildebrand, chaplain; and Arthur LaCrosse, adjutant. Present membership of the organization is 260.

Lions Club

The Pana Lions Club was chartered in the city during the year 1944 with Joe P. Longwell elected president and Dr. W. L. Doelling secretary-treasurer. There were 12 charter members. In recent years membership has grown until the roster of the organization now contains 44 names. The international organization of Lions was instituted in 1917 at a convention in Dallas, Texas. D. P. Woods of Evansville, Ind., was elected president.

From June 30, 1917, the organization has grown from 25 clubs in one country, membership totaling 800, to the present figure of 11,670 clubs in 69 countries with a membership of 523,000. The Lions are primarily a service organization.

Officers of the Pana Lions are: Stanley Summer, president; Charles Downs, vice-president; Don Fogler, secretary; Dorwin Richardson, treasurer.

Rotary Club

The Pana Rotary Club was organized on June 9, 1921. Elected officers at that time were Glenn A. Shafer, president; D. P. Bogle, vice-president; L. E. Jordan, secretary; Walter E. Downs, treasurer.

The organization was founded with the aim to better understanding between local business and professional men.

Rotary International, of which the Pana Rotary Club is a part, was organized Feb. 23, 1905, by Paul Harris of Chicago and 4 of his business associates.

Present membership in the Pana club totals 37.

Officers are: Glenn Thompson, president; Herbert Siegert, vice-president; Bill Hamilton, secretary; Gerald Sermersheim, treasurer.

Rebekah Lodge

The first Rebekah Lodge organized in Pana was the Purity Lodge, about 1874. On Mar. 30, 1910, Fae Rebekah Lodge 295 was instituted. On Oct. 15, 1924, Purity Lodge and Fae Lodge consolidated under the name and number of Pana Rebekah Lodge 81.

The national branch of the Rebekahs was organized in 1851 by Schuyler Colfax.

Presiding over the organization at this time are Mrs. Vern Anderson, Noble Grand, and Mrs. Frank Kinsey, Vice Grand. Present enrollment of the lodge is 437.

P.-T.A. Council

The Pana Parent-Teacher Association Council was founded in September of 1950 with the aim of establishing a closer relationship between P-TA's in the city and to provide a central forum where mutual problems of parents and teachers might be discussed and solved.

Upon organization of the Council in 1950 Mrs. Reginald Culbertson was elected president. Mrs. Warren Christner, secretary, and Mrs. Ralph Wooters, treasurer.

The Council is made up of the president and 2 delegates from each school, plus 2 delegate principals.

Present officers are: Mrs. Harry McDonald, president; Mrs. Roger Lebon, vice-president; Mrs. Earl Petty, treasurer; Mrs. Wayne Ekiss, secretary.

Pana Education Assn.

Pana Education Association is made up of members of Pana's teaching profession and was organized Feb. 27, 1947. The charter of the organization was adopted on Apr. 10 of the same year. First officers of the association were Miss Rena O'Connor, president; Miss Eloise Austin, 1st vice-president; John Howell, 2nd vice-president; Miss Charlene Paul, secretary, and Hubert Brown, treasurer.

The organization in 1956 has a 100% membership of all teachers and administrators in Pana Community Unit.

Officers serving this year are: Lucien Cornwell, president; Eileen Anderson, 1st vice-president; Alta Meier, 2nd vice-president; Neoma Cadwell, secretary; Donna Hubbard, treasurer.

Hospital Auxiliary

One of the newer organizations in Pana is the Hospital Auxiliary, organized by a group of civic-minded ladies on May 18, 1952, and founded upon the request of Mother Superior of Huber Memorial Hospital.

The Auxiliary was organized with the purpose of rendering any service to the hospital possible or necessary. The organization pledged and paid \$5000 toward the completion of the recently built Huber Memorial Hospital annex.

Charter membership was 103. Present membership is 105. Officers are: Mrs. Gerald Kennedy, president; Mrs. C. D. Kemp, vice-president; Mrs. A. C. McDonald, secretary; and Miss Marie Flesch, treasurer.

Sportsmen's Club

Pana Sportsmen's Club was organized in 1937 by A. C. McDonald, Guy Frazier, and Gus Siegert, the first officers, along with a group of interested sportsmen.

The local chapter was organized for the conservation, propagation, and restoration of all forms of wildlife in this vicinity.

Membership in the club in 1939 totaled 369. Present membership in the organization is 200.

In 1948 the organization incorporated. Capital was raised by selling shares of preferred stock to members. A tract of land east of Pana was purchased and a clubhouse erected in 1949. A lake was built on this property in 1954 and stocked.

Leading the club now are: Ralph Koontz, president; Larry Pearson, vice-president; Frank L. Kinsey, secretary; and Glenn McClung, treasurer. Directors are Robert Vits, Paul Tuetken, Ray Rochard, Max Sahr, Frank J. Siegert, and Charles Kamer.

B. & P. W. Club

The Business & Professional Women's Club was organized in St. Louis in 1919 to elevate the standard for women in business and professions. The local chapter was founded at a meeting held in the club room of the library on May 17, 1928. Agnes Wright was elected president and Nell Seiler vice-president.

Membership in the organization has grown from 20 to 90 members since 1928.

Present officers are: Lois Jostes, president; Pearl Baldwin, 1st vice-president; Ione Coleman, 2nd vice-president; Audra Christner, recording secretary; Ruth McTaggart, secretary; Adelaide Foil, treasurer.

Home & Garden Club

The Pana Home & Garden Club was organized in September, 1930. The organization was founded with the goal of promoting greater interest in city homes and gardens. For several years after being organized the club was a member of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and also a member of the Garden Club of Illinois. At present the club operates independently. Programs are planned by the members to give information on topics of interest to garden and flower lovers.

There are presently 79 members. Officers for the 1956-57 term are: Mrs. William Amling, president; Mrs. Gailyn Anderson, vice-president; Mrs. Vernon Anderson, secretary; and Mrs. Jeanette Baldwin, treasurer.

Home Bureau Unit

Pana's Town & Country Home Bureau unit is composed of a group of mothers organized with the aim of developing better and happier homes. The unit was founded in Pana in 1952.

Presiding at that time were Mrs. Mervin Hainline, president; Mrs. Forrest Denton, vice-president; Mrs. Glenn Thompson, secretary; and Mrs. Weldon Clawson, treasurer.

The local branch was organized in the home of Mrs. J. F. Denton. Charter members were Mrs. Hainline, Mrs. Denton, Mrs. Clawson, Mrs. Ed Rochkes, Mrs. Harry Foltz, Mrs. Don Peterson, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Neil Stephenson, Mrs. Herschel Collins and Mrs. Dean Brownback.

Present officers are: Mrs. Charles Wilcox, chairman; Mrs. Dale Lewis, vice-chairman; Mrs. Dale Reatherford, secretary; and Mrs. Wayne Swiney, treasurer.

Order of the Eastern Star

Arcana Chapter No. 493, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in Pana during the year 1902 through the efforts of S. C. Wagener. The order had a charter membership of 19 and has since grown until at present membership totals 400.

Serving the chapter as officers during 1956 are: Elva Cook, worthy matron; Harry L. Cook, worthy patron; Loraine Bolding, associate matron; Robert Bolding, associate patron; Zula Etheridge, secretary; Huldah Schaper, treasurer; Evelyn Pray, conductress; Esther Abrell, associate conductress; Wilma Wright, chaplain; Mildred Abrell, marshal; Ruby June Munzenmaier, organist; Nettie Romager, Adah; Esther Porter, Ruth; Dorothy Parkinson, Esther; Mary Henderson, Martha; Bessie Mosher, Electa; Myrtle Jones, warden; Jesse Jones, sentinel; and Millard Henderson, color bearer.

Modern Woodmen

The Pana Camp of Modern Woodmen of America No. 244 was chartered in this city Sept. 21, 1886, with 40 members.

The organization is a fraternal benefit society operating on a lodge or camp system to provide life insurance and practical fraternal service to its members.

First officers of the Pana lodge were: Julius Broehl, consul; R. S. Johnson, clerk; and William Pierce, banker.

Present membership in the local lodge is 80. Officers are: Kenneth Dean, consul; Carl Simpson, adviser; F. J. Maisch, banker; and William J. Gundel, secretary.

Knights of Columbus

The Pana Knights of Columbus, Council 896, was founded on July 10, 1904, and has had a continuous and consistent growth since that time.

First officers of this organization were: Dr. Charles R. Molz, Grand Knight; Frank D. Shields, Deputy Grand Knight; A. C. Seitz, recording secretary; J. E. Schneider, financial secretary; O. P. Galvin, treasurer; the Reverend Father Hensey, chaplain; William Daly, inside guard; G. Hamlin, outside guard; John McCarthy, warden; Thomas D. Kelligar, chancellor; Joseph McCarthy and Louis Waterson, trustees.

Those following serve as officers for the 1956-57 term: Xavier Duez, Grand Knight; Joe Kuhn, Deputy Grand Knight; Paul Harris, chancellor; Raymond Kennedy, treasurer; Celestine Schmitz, advocate; Paul Lehn, warden; A. J. DeClerk, inside guard; Al Pastor, outside guard; lecturer, Gerald Kennedy; the Rev. Fr. T. J. O'Neill, chaplain; Gene Endris, financial secretary. Trustees are Florian Scherzer, Art Ullrick, and Wilbur Kuhn. Membership in the KC's totals 200.

Tuesday Club

The Tuesday Club was organized in Pana during the year 1869 with the goal of self-improvement through reading and study. Organized by Mrs. O. M. Baldwin, the club had 8 charter members. Since June 6, 1899, membership has been limited to 25.

First called the "Friendly Circle," the organization's name was changed to the Tuesday club in 1877.

Presiding are Mrs. Louise McCracken, president; Mrs. G. G. McCandlish, vice-president; Mrs. D. M. Littlejohn, secretary-treasurer.

Odd Fellows Lodge No. 334

Adar Lodge No. 334, International Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered in Pana, Oct. 9, 1866, with a membership of 6. First officers of the organization were: N. B. Jacoby, grand deputy; J. W. Stark, noble grand; W. T. Dobbs, vice grand; J. F. Harner, secretary; and J. C. Helmick, treasurer.

During the years the membership of the Odd Fellows has grown to a roster of 70 members.

On Apr. 26 of this year the order celebrated its 137th anniversary.

Present officers of the lodge are: Everett Spindel, noble grand; William Maisch, vice grand; Vern Anderson, warden; Harold Hill, secretary; Frank J. Maisch, treasurer; and Floyd Simmons, chaplain.

Royal Neighbors

The Pana lodge of Royal Neighbors of America was founded on Apr. 18, 1898. Mrs. Jesse Beatty is one of the living charter members. The Royal Neighbors society was chartered on Mar. 21, 1895.

When first organized in Pana in '98, the Neighbors had 32 members. Enrollment has grown to 400 at present. The organization is a fraternal life insurance society.

Officers are: Grace Arnold, oracle; Mary Koontz, vice-oracle; Elizabeth Beveridge, past oracle; Emma Weers, chancellor; Mabel Hedderich, recorder; Anna Denbow, receiver; Eleanor Dudzik, marshal; Juanita Endris, assistant marshal; Minnie Hackl, inner sentinel; and Vina Eich, outer sentinel.

Loyal Order of the Moose

The present lodge of the Loyal Order of the Moose, 1015, was chartered Sept. 15, 1946, in Pana. Heading the organization at that time were Earl Sims, governor; Thor Burkhardt, secretary; Justin Tappero, junior governor; Eugene Schmitz, prelate; Robert Goethuys, treasurer; and Harry Pearson, Oscar Eybel and Paul Maton, trustees.

Pana's first Moose Lodge was organized in 1913, with a charter membership of 230.

The Moose organization was founded Apr. 12, 1868, in Louisville, Ky., by Dr. John Henry Wilson. The order is nationally known for its "child city," Mooseheart, Ill., and for the home for aged, Moosehaven, in Florida.

Present membership in the lodge totals 350.

Officers of the lodge now are: Marceau Lebon, governor; Germain Delassus, junior governor; Robert Koontz, secretary; Louis Dudra, prelate; Frank Fisher, treasurer; Frank Duchaney, Paul Oller, John Hunter, trustees.

Elks Lodge No. 1261

Pana Lodge No. 1261, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was formed in 1910, with a charter membership of 49. T. J. Vidler was the first Exalted Ruler.

Officers presiding during the Centennial year are: Exalted Ruler, J. W. Hoefner; Esteemed Leading Knight, Bill J. Slater; Esteemed Loyal Knight, Frank Pushnik; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Phil Stepping; secretary, James C. Neal; treasurer, Everette Powers; Esquire, Joe P. Longwell; chaplain, J. Wesley Brooks; tiler, J. E. Folks; trustees, H. R. "Reg" Turney, Dr. F. R. Hamilton, Don B. Pauschert.

American Legion Auxiliary

Plans for the organization of Kerr-Mize Post No. 168 American Legion Auxiliary were made at a regular Post meeting Oct. 7, 1920. The first meeting of the Auxiliary was held on Friday, Oct. 22, of the same year.

Elected officers of the organization were: Mrs. Monta Danford, president; Marie Chalfant, secretary; Mrs. Alta Burgess, treasurer.

The establishment of Legion Auxiliaries was provided for at the first national convention of the Legion in Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10-12, 1919. The Auxiliary was organized to aid the Legion in performing its activities and to be charged with phases of work more suitably performed by women.

Present officers are: Margaret Hildebrand, president; Ethel Havrilka, 1st vice-president; Hilda Endris, 2nd vice-president; Carmen LaCrosse, secretary; Teresa Kuhn, treasurer; Mary Wardall, sergeant-at-arms; Ora Wilhour, color bearer; Lucille Hoehn, musician; Harriet Foil, chaplain; and Louise Polard, historian.

Fortnightly Club

The Fortnightly club was organized in Pana on Feb. 22, 1899, by a group of young ladies. The purpose of the organization was educational—the study of literature, art and music; as well as to form a social center for the enjoyment of its members and their friends.

At the time of organization the club roster contained 12 names. Since then membership has increased to 24.

Present officers are: Mrs. O. E. Penwell, president; Mrs. Rex Seiler, vice-president; Mrs. F. W. Siegert, secretary and treasurer.

Women of the Moose

The Women of the Moose was officially established by action of the Supreme Council, Loyal Order of the Moose, in 1916. In Pana, the organization was formed Jan. 11, 1948, with a membership of 57.

The Moose Ladies group was formed to bring in closer fraternal relationship the families of the Moose in order to further philanthropic principles and to aid and promote the aims and purposes of the Loyal Order of the Moose.

Officers presiding over the Pana organization are Eleanor Pryce, senior regent; Helen Hitchcock, junior regent; Albertine Bedar, junior grand regent; Hazel Hill, chaplain; Mary Oller, treasurer; LaVerne Lebon, recorder; Esther Burdilauskas, sentinel; Susan Jones, Argus; Marguerite Seitz, guide; and Elda Havrilka, assistant guide.

Order of Rainbow for Girls

The local Order of Rainbow for Girls was organized in Pana on November 25, 1932. The organization became a chartered member of the Supreme Assembly of the Order of Rainbow for Girls on Dec. 12, 1936.

During these 20 years, membership has been on an average of 30-35 girls.

Now presiding are Judy Parkinson, Worthy Advisor; Doris Wilhour, Worthy Associate Advisor; Joan Thomas, Charity; Deanna Dixon, Hope; Kay Miller, Faith; Donna French, chaplain; Jeanne Morrison, drill leader; Judy Washburn, Love; Carolyn Ripley, Religion; Wanda Walden, Nature; Pat Watkins, Immortality; Diane Ames, Fidelity; Barbara Bolding, Patriotism; Ruth Ann Roe, outer observer; Barbara Culberson, confidential observer; Karolynn Eilers, musician; Gail Anderson, choir director.

Nurses Association

Three ladies make up the Pana area's representation in the Illinois State Nurses Association. They are Mary Edith Duck of Huber Memorial hospital, who serves as corresponding secretary for the association; Dorothy Smedley, and Anne Newton. Pana is located in Dist. 9 of the association, including the cities of Springfield, Jacksonville, Decatur and Taylorville. All members of the association must be Registered Nurses.

C. D. of A.

Saint Rita Court of Pana, No. 404, of the National Order of the Catholic Daughters of America, was instituted on Sept. 28, 1919, with an enrollment of 54 charter members.

At the time of the Court's institution it was generally known as the Catholic Daughters of Isabella. On Apr. 9, 1921, there was approved by Governor Miller of the State of New York, Chapter 194 of the Laws of 1921, by which the name was changed to Catholic Daughters of America.

Now serving the organization are: The Rev. Fr. T. J. O'Neill, chaplain; Mrs. Lena Trumper, grand regent; Mrs. Frank Metheny, vice-regent; Mrs. Virgil Alexander, prophetess; Mrs. Arthur Ullrick, lecturer; Mrs. Gerald Kennedy, historian; Mrs. Gordon Broxton, financial secretary; Mrs. Julia Kraus, treasurer; Mrs. Paul Schmitz, monitor; Mrs. Robert Hood, sentinel; Mrs. Florian Scherzer, organist; Mrs. Paul Merriman, trustee for one year; Mrs. Paul Endris and Mrs. C. A. Klein, trustees for 3 years.

Masonic Lodge No. 226

Pana Masonic Lodge No. 226 celebrates its Centennial with the city of Pana. Instituted in October, 1856, the lodge consisted of 10 members. During the past 100 years membership has grown to 275.

On the first roster of members are names connected with the organizing of the village itself. M. S. Beckwith, who held the office of secretary of the lodge, was Pana's first postmaster. Wm. H. Glas-cow, treasurer of the lodge for its second year, was among the city's first merchants.

Traditionally, Masonry originated in the craftsmen's guilds during the building of the great edifices of Europe centuries ago.

The Pana Masonic Temple, built in 1926 and dedicated in 1927, is one of the more imposing structures in the city. The building measures 80 x 112 ft. and is 2 stories in height. It was built at a cost of \$47,000 but increased valuation of property in later years has brought the value of the building, insurance value, to \$100,000.

Offices of the Pana lodge this year are held by M. R. Brewster, Worshipful Master; P. C. Pray, Senior Warden; J. A. Castle, Junior Warden; W. D. Bailey, treasurer; L. P. Magill, secretary; S. V. Davis, Senior Deacon; D. N. Stewart, Junior Deacon; H. F. Call, Senior Steward; H. L. Cook, Junior Steward; L. D. Wright, chaplain; R. S. Pilger, marshal, and R. L. Bolding, tyler.

Carpenters & Joiners Union

The Pana local of the Carpenters & Joiners union celebrates its diamond jubilee year along with Pana's Centennial, the national organization being formed Aug. 12, 1881. The union was organized in Pana on July 17, 1900.

Membership in the local union hit an all-time high during the years 1923-24 with the building of new public schools in Pana. Present membership in the union is 78.

Officers are: Charles Bryson, president; Minor Bowman, vice-president; J. L. Turner, financial secretary; Ray Stech, recording secretary; J. Ray Morton, business agent. Trustees are J. Ray Morton, T. V. Broom and Frank Kinsey. John Garber holds the office of warden.

Bakers Union

Union bakers of the city of Pana belong to the Decatur-Pana area Bakery & Confectionery Local 316. There are no records to show when the union first had members in the city of Pana. However, 2 charters were issued before the present one, both to the Decatur-Pana area. The first was issued

Feb. 11, 1902, and the second June 18, 1913. The present charter of the union dates to Aug. 12, 1919.

Pana men serving as officers in the Decatur-Pana local are: Arlington Abrell, president; Kenneth Hobbie, recording secretary; De-nene Wheat, trustee; and Roy Cottrell, ex-board member.

Serving as business representative for the union is a former Pana resident, George Zellmann, who moved to Decatur in 1944.

Veterans of Foreign Wars

The Pana Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars was chartered Sept. 11, 1945. Dr. W. L. Doelling was elected commander, John Dudra senior vice-commander, Ferd Kol-sar junior vice-commander, Ray Wempen quartermaster, Joe Moore adjutant, and Oscar Maisch service officer.

First meetings of this organization were held over the E&Z tavern on Locust street, from whence the club moved to the Elks club rooms, and then to quarters on the second floor in the building across from Frances Hotel. From the latter meeting place the Veterans moved to their present location, their own home at 107 North Poplar street. The home was purchased without any direct solicitation of funds from businessmen or persons not members of the organization.

The charter membership of the organization was 17 but since has grown to 140.

Officers of the Veterans of Foreign Wars are: Paul D. Cothern, commander; William Henderson, senior vice-commander; Jim Sillars, junior vice-commander; Basil Boulier, quartermaster, and Jerry Thomas, adjutant.

U. M. W. of A.

The United Mine Workers of America was founded in 1890. The first charter in Illinois was issued on Nov. 5, 1900. The organization was formed to protect the interests of miners and mine laborers.

Frank Davis, mediator in this city at the time of mine strikes in the late 1890's and a Pana resident, rose from the ranks to become an International Representative of the United Mine Workers of America.

Officers of the Pana U.M.W.A. Local 9087 are: William R. Goodwin, president; John Castle, vice-president; William Chladav, recording secretary; Robert Perry, financial secretary; James Cogdon, treasurer; Roy Henderson, Louis Coet, Jesse Vernon, trustees.

Members of the Mine Committee are William "Sailor" Goodwin, Charles Maton and John Bertin-etti.

VFW Auxiliary

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary was organized one year following the organization of the men's post, in 1946. Charter membership in the auxiliary was 26 and is now 55.

First officers of the auxiliary were: Christina Turvey, president; Goldie Anderson, senior vice-president; Freda Thomas, junior vice-president; Mildred Medley, secretary, and Meda Garver, treasurer.

Present officers are: Pearl Pyle, president; Pearl Christy, senior vice-president; Eileen Beeson, junior vice-president; Marge Push-nik, treasurer, and Goldie Anderson, secretary.

Delta Theta Tau

Zeta Theta chapter of Delta Theta Tau sorority was inaugurated in Pana June 27, 1937, by Audrey Wilson, national treasurer of the sorority. Charter membership in the Pana chapter totaled 10. Mrs. Justin Tappero is the only remaining charter member.

Membership in the local chapter is limited to 30, the roster now numbering 24.

Officers are: Esther Elliott, president; Pauline Tappero, vice-president; Norma Ruth Richardson, recording secretary; Ruth Kolb, corresponding secretary; Rotha Dickey, treasurer; JoAnn McLain, sergeant-at-arms; Cleo Kapilla, historian.

Teamsters' Union

Chartered in 1903, Pana Local 76 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America served the community and its membership until 1945, then amalgamating with Local 279, which is headquartered in Decatur and covers 7 counties.

Approximately 165 men in Christian and Shelby counties are immediately represented by the Pana sub-local, whose officers are: Robert Koontz, president; Sheridan Hicks, secretary; Harry Lucas, treasurer and business agent. The sub-local meets the second Sunday of each month at 9:30 a.m. in Miners' Hall.

Among the charter members of the original Pana local were William Ketchum sr., Lewis Koontz, Lou Roley, Richard Koogle, Charles Perry, Charles Roach, president; Barney Pine, Fred Pryce, Frank Cox, secretary; and John Hinden. Of these only Perry and Pryce are living.

Principal officers of Decatur Local 279, which now represents about 1500 men, are Guy Clapper, president, and Mack Ray, secretary and business agent.

Railroads and the Growth of the Pana Community

Pana, its origin stemming from building of the Illinois Central, has through the years been a leading railroad center in central Illinois and today retains this prominence.

Serving the city are 4 lines, the Illinois Central, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads.

In bygone days when transportation for long distances by auto and bus was unheard of, the railroads of Pana accounted for a tremendous passenger service. At the height of this passenger trade in 1913, a total of 38 passenger trains a day served the citizens of Pana. Since that time passenger service in the city has dwindled to 4 trains a day, 2 eastbound and 2 westbound, all of the New York Central system. The remaining 3 roads plus the New York Central handle freight.

While passenger service has hit its lowest mark in the history of the city, freight tonnage has skyrocketed through the years, this being the result of the development of local industries, of which mining is the leader in freight tonnage.

The 4 roads serving Pana run a total of 28 freight trains through the community a day. The New York Central leads with 18, the C&EI second with 5, the Illinois Central third with 4, and the Baltimore & Ohio alternating directions each day of the week with one freight.

Coal is the leading freight commodity in the city and is handled almost solely by the Illinois Central.

Based on the 5 day work week at Peabody Mine No. 17, the following statistics are presented:

The Illinois Central Railroad handles inbound into Pana each day an average of 160 empty railroad cars, many of which are 70 ton capacity cars, an average of 3200 empty cars handled per month. Outbound totals match inbound, with 160 carloads shipped northward per day, for a total of approximately 3200 carloads monthly.

These figures bring the total amount of cars handled by the road a day to 320 cars, 6400 cars monthly, and 76,800 cars annually.

Tonnage moved a day by the road totals 10,700 tons, or approximately 2,824,800 tons per year. This figure does not include empty tonnage, which would raise the total considerably. The above figures also include a small number of cars of connecting roads which are handled by the Illinois Central.

Following are short histories of the railroads which have contributed to Pana's growth:

The Illinois Central

To the Illinois Central Railroad the city of Pana owes its existence. Around this line the settlement of Pana was laid out and through the years along with the railroad's growth has expanded likewise.

The "Main Line of Mid-America" was chartered on Feb. 10, 1851, and was the first land grant railroad in the United States.

During the Civil War northern portions of the road served the Union and the southern sections provided transportation for the Confederacy.

The Illinois Central was first incorporated by a bill introduced in December of 1835, at a meeting of the Illinois General Assembly in Vandalia, then the state capital. This movement was sponsored by John S. Hacker of Jonesboro and supported by Abraham Lincoln and his partner, John T. Stewart.

Stock was authorized to the extent of \$2,500,000, with the stipulation that no one buyer could hold more than 5 shares.

The state of Illinois then gave the road approximately 2,595,000 acres of land along its right-of-way which could be sold to farmers when the state sold alternate sections within land grant zones.

On Mar. 25, 1855, the first Illinois Central train entered Pana and by 1856 the original charter lines ran from Cairo to Galena.

Since that time the company has acquired extensive lines to Sioux City, Ia., to Kankakee, LaSalle, Freeport, Urbana, and service from Chicago to St. Louis, New Orleans, and Miami, Fla.

When the original 705-mile charter line was undertaken Illinois was still a wilderness. Towns were small, few and far between. Vandalia had a population of 360, Decatur 600, and Bloomington 1594.

Transportation was by river boats and stage coaches over mud roads.

At the time of its completion the Illinois Central was the longest railroad in the world.

The Central serves 14 states, 2200 communities and has 6500 miles of track. In Pana the road employs 20 people with an annual payroll of \$80,000.

Pana lies on the Springfield Division with headquarters in Clinton.

Local agent for the Illinois Central is Robert Pilger.

The New York Central

Following close behind the Illinois Central through the city of Pana in 1855 came the construction of the New York Central (then the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute). The present New York Central system is the outgrowth of a tiny pioneer line, the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, only 17 miles long, between Schenectady and Albany, N. Y.

This experimental road was chartered by an act of the New York Legislature Apr. 17, 1826, and after several test runs was opened formally for passenger traffic, Sept. 24, 1831. The system today has been built up from about 560 predecessor companies. It serves 11 States and 2 Provinces of Canada and has 10,375 miles of line and 24,135 miles of trackage.

The property investment of the New York Central is approximately 12 and $\frac{3}{4}$ billion dollars. Seventy per cent of revenues collected by the system comes from freight. Its freight volume, 9% of the total in the U. S., is greater than that of the railways of France and England combined.

While the Central is not classified as a "coal road" it moves 78% of all coal mined in the nation by reaching bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and the state of Illinois. Besides coal transported from these areas on the road, there goes a large and steady volume of grain and other foodstuffs.

The constituent lines of the New York Central System are The New York Central Railroad Company and its leased lines, the Michigan Central Railroad, the Big Four Railroad, the Boston & Albany Railroad; and its affiliates, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company and the Chicago River & Indiana Railroad Company, including its leased line, the Chicago Junction Railroad.

In Pana the Central employs 15 men with an annual payroll of approximately \$60,000.

Local agent for the New York Central is Walter O. Brinkman.

The C. & E. I.

The first of the railroads comprising the Chicago & Eastern Illinois system was chartered Jan. 2, 1849, to operate between Vincennes and Evansville.

As other roads, through the purchase of smaller railroads and the building of branch lines, the C&EI expanded to its present size until today the road extends southward from Chicago with 3 southern ter-

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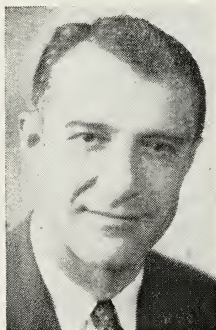
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As a Native of the Pana Community, I Offer Congratulations to Pana and Its Citizenry on its Centennial.

EDWARD C. EBERSPACHER
STATE REPRESENTATIVE

mini: Evansville, Ind. (287 miles); Chaffee, Mo. (394 miles); and St. Louis, Mo. (290 miles).

Through trackage rights obtained from various southern roads the Chicago & Eastern Illinois system affords passenger service from Chicago to the Gulf. Its featured trains are the "Georgian" making connections from Chicago to Atlanta; the "Hummingbird," operating between Chicago and New Orleans, and the "Dixie Flagler" from Chicago to Miami. In the state of Illinois the "Meadowlark" runs from Chicago to southern Illinois.

Construction of the line running through Pana was begun in 1903 as a result of the company's decision to enter the St. Louis field. Construction began at Woodland Junction running to Villa Grove and from Findlay to Pana. However, before construction had been started beyond Pana an agreement was entered into by the C&EI and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (NYC) for joint use of the facilities of the line from Pana to Granite City. At the same time trackage rights from Granite City to St. Louis over the property of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis were secured.

The line is largely a prairie road and country traversed is mainly flat with exception along certain streams and in the extreme southern part of Illinois where an outcropping of the Ozarks is crossed.

Agent for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad in Pana is C. W. Graden. The road in Pana employs 5 men for an annual payroll of \$26,000.

The Baltimore & Ohio

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was built through Pana in the year 1869 under the name Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad.

The road was originally chartered in February of 1827, and was America's first common carrier line.

Originally built from Baltimore to the Ohio River the railroad expanded its system by acquiring railroads already built or in the process of building. This is true of the line which runs from Shawneetown to Beardstown, crossing the main line at Flora, Ill.

The line from Pana to Beardstown was originally chartered as the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern Railroad Company on Feb. 16, 1865. The line south of Pana was known as the Illinois South-

eastern Railway. Though the S&NW was never built it was consolidated with the Illinois Southeastern Railroad on Feb. 7, 1869, to form the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railway Company.

The new corporation completed the trackage between Beardstown and Shawneetown by March, 1871. It was operated by this company from March 27, 1871, until a receiver was appointed in September, 1873. The line was operated by the receiver until Jan. 30, 1875, when acquired by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, running from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

In 1893, the Ohio & Mississippi was consolidated with the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad to form the B&O Southwestern, which is today a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

During the 1890's the Baltimore & Ohio had general repair shops located in Pana but removed them in 1900. The shops were located in the northeastern portion of the city along the B&O tracks.

Serving as local agent for the railroad is D. A. Burris.

An annual payroll of approximately \$22,000 is paid to a group of 6 employees of the road stationed in Pana.



Fifty-two years ago C. J. Kesler of Daytona Beach, Fla., then local photographer, roamed the countryside in search of subjects. On the Leo Eberl place $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of Buckeye Church, he recorded this then familiar but now strange hay-baling operation.

Charles Wihour is atop the stack, left; T. E. Cook is pitching hay into the press, Homer Cook is

feeding to him, and Edward Schuler is at lower right with the tie wires.

The Cooks owned the outfit, hired the helpers, and were gone from home from early Monday to late Saturday in season. They could bale 12 to 14 tons (90 to 100 lbs. per bale) in a 10-hour day, got \$1.25 per ton for baling and paid the "hands" \$1.25 each per day. Horse teams were alternated about every 30 bales.—Photo from T. E. Cook's souvenirs.

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Coal Mining Is a Bulwark of the Local Economy

The second most important industry in Christian county, mining, began at Pana in 1884 when the first coal was hoisted from Pana Coal Co.'s Mine No. 1. Coal mining on a small scale had been carried on earlier at several points south of the city.

The best of the seams in this southern area was White's Bank along Coal Creek, on Section 34 of Pana township, where a 22-inch seam of good quality coal was being worked. A 10-inch seam of poor quality coal was also found at Greenwood's Mill, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the 22-inch seam. However, the amount of coal taken along Coal Creek was small, and this type of mine would most accurately be described as strip mining, as the seam was approximately 30 feet above the level of the creek. Therefore, the industry was not begun on a large scale until the opening of the mines at Pana.

Although an early geographical survey showed no coal in the state of Illinois from Bloomington south to Centralia, the people of Pana in 1880 raised funds by popular subscription for the boring of a test hole. This test was made by John Dugan about 1883, and a seam of coal was found at a depth of 720 feet which was "almost without a superior in the state."

The vein was ideal for mining; it was from 6 to 8 feet thick, stretched over an area of approximately 700 square miles, and had a heavy covering of rock. The last advantage eliminated the necessity of extensive timbering to strengthen the roof of the mine and also prevented the sinking of the top ground.

David Harts, a lawyer, and Frank Frorer, hardware merchant, of Lincoln, Ill., sank Pana's first shaft into this seam in 1884. These men were also financing ventures into the mining industry in other parts of the state at this same time.

With Charles White, they formed the Pana Coal Co. and initiated the project at Pana. The actual sinking of the shaft was under the direction of Julius Broehl, who became one of the outstanding operators in the area. In 1893 Broehl became a partner in the Pana Coal Co. By 1902 (the exact date is not known) a group of men, including Broehl, purchased the interests of both Harts and Frorer and changed the name of the firm to the New Bent Coal Co. In 1906 or 1907, Broehl sold his entire interest to the Bell &

Zoller Coal Co. and lived the remaining years of his life in retirement in Pana.

The Pana Coal Co. opened 2 mines in the Pana area. The first was located between the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis (NYC) and B&O railroads about 2 blocks west of the Illinois Central. This mine was known as No. 1 or the Old Mine, and was 739.6 feet deep, with an output of 1,300 tons.

In 1886 the Pana Coal Co. sank a second shaft as an escapement for the first mine. This second mine became known as Mine No. 2 and was located on the Illinois Central about one mile north of Pana. In depth and output this mine was approximately the same as Mine No. 1. Coal reports of 1898 gave the combined capacity of the 2 mines as 700,000 tons.

Seeing the success of the 2 mines of the Pana Coal Co., local business men became interested and 2 more mines were opened. In 1888 the Penwell-Kitchell Coal Mining Co. was organized by prominent citizens of Pana. George V. Penwell and John W. Kitchell were the chief stockholders. A mine was begun by this firm in 1888, but construction of the shaft was constantly delayed by cave-ins. It was not until March of 1889 that the first coal was hoisted from the mine. The mine, 723 feet deep, was located in the heart of the city, just 2 blocks west of Locust street along the Illinois Central Railroad. It was the second largest industrial concern in Christian county at the time and according to a Mr. Rutledge, mine inspector during the same period, gave employment to 257 men and had a capacity of 312,000 tons.

The last mine to be opened during this era in Pana was known as the Springside Mine. The date given for its opening varies from 1890 to 1892. Most of the capital for this organization was furnished by Kitchell. It is quite probable that the earlier opening date is correct for in 1889 G. V. Penwell purchased Kitchell's shares in the Penwell-Kitchell Coal Mining Co. This purchase would have freed Kitchell's capital for use in the new mine.

The company known as Springside Coal Mining Co. located its shaft about one mile east of Pana but connected it by an escape passageway with the Penwell mine. The mine was 723 feet deep and had a reputed capacity of 200,000 tons. The operators of this mine were the Overholts,

David J. and his nephew, Lewis. In 1899 the Overholts sold their mining interest to the Smith-Lohr Coal Co. and moved to Chicago, with Lewis entering the grain business.

The 4 mines were very similar in general character. All were shaft mines of approximately the same depth. In 1898 their production was about equal, as shown by reports.

The Pana Coal Co.'s mines produced 50,860 tons of lump coal; the Penwell shaft 53,385; and the Springside mine 48,548 tons.

The mining industry of Pana enjoyed a number of advantages, the thickness of the vein perhaps the most outstanding. The vein was described in an account in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as follows: "A 6-ft. miner can walk erect and stretch his arms above his head and it is all coal from the soles of his feet to the tips of his fingers."

The thickness of the vein enabled the men to produce more coal per day and at less expense than was possible in thin-veined mines. The coal was of excellent quality, being desired by railroad companies for use in making steam. Quality of coal gave mining companies an opportunity to sell at a higher price per ton than their competitors.

The depth of the rock covering and dryness of the mines reduced materially the danger of cave-ins and the expense of propping, and increased the safety and healthfulness of working conditions. One by one through the years Pana's mines closed until a period of years during the 1940's when no coal was mined from the Pana field. In 1925 the Springside mine closed down permanently and the top works dismantled. Four years later Mine No. 2 of the Pana Coal Co. stopped operation. The Penwell Mine stopped work on Mar. 31, 1941, followed by the Old Mine on June 28, 1948.

The Victory Coal Mining Co. leased the Penwell property in 1942, and in 1944 contracted to purchase the property. Thereafter, Victory assigned its contract to the Oldroyd Coal Co., which operated the mine until fire destroyed the tippie in February of 1945.

The coal industry in Pana was revived in October of 1947 when on the third day of that month the contract for the sinking of the new Peabody Mine No. 17 was let to Fitzsimmons-Connell Dredge & Dock Co. of Chicago. The mine approximately one mile south of

Pana consists of 2 shafts 300 yards apart, one used for hoisting of coal and the second for transporting material and personnel to and from the bottom. By November of 1950 the skip hoist and washer had been completed and wash was being produced at the rate of 5500 tons daily. The daily output of the mine presently is 11,000 tons.

The shaft of Peabody No. 17 bringing up coal is tipped by a

138 foot head frame for 2 skips, weighing 8 tons apiece. These skips are electrically loaded 40 feet below the coal seam, which is 720 feet underground.

At ground level the coal is raised an additional 66 feet before dumping, making a hoist of over 820 feet for each skip. Skips at Peabody No. 17 alternate unloading at intervals of 38 seconds.

To date, 40% of the underlying coal is being mined with 60% left

for safety reasons. With the output of the mentioned 11,000 tons daily, the mine has an annual payroll amounting to more than \$3,000,000. More recently the Peabody Co. acquired coal rights to 4600 acres to the south of the present mine.

Working in 3 shifts the mine employs 660 men and an additional 35 foremen.

The productive life of Mine No. 17 is estimated at 25 years.

Pana Widely Noted for Wholesale Floral Industry

Supplying flowers to distant markets of the country, the floral industry in Pana is second only to mining as one of the city's leading economic assets. Greenhouses in the area of Pana supply markets north to Chicago, south to New Orleans and Houston, Texas, east to Cleveland, and west to Kansas City with 18 to 19 million roses a year. These flowers are grown under approximately 31 acres of glassed-in structures, ranging in groups from one to 32 per organization. At present 6 major wholesale greenhouses are in operation in Pana.

The floral industry in Pana is an offspring of a vegetable growing market inaugurated in 1870 by Mr. Cooper who, operating in a small glass enclosed structure, grew vegetables throughout the year, selling his products on local markets.

Some years later Cooper sold his glass house to Frank Shaffer. Shaffer expanded from vegetable growing to the cultivation of flowers.

R. O. Henderson bought Shaffer's business in 1908 and grew only flowers, selling at retail. The wholesale production of flowers under glass began in Pana in 1918 when A. N. Nelson erected one large greenhouse. To this house he added 3 half houses in 1919 and 4 half houses in 1920.

In 1921 the Amling brothers, Walter, Herbert and Martin, came to Pana from Maywood, Ill., where they had received training in flower growing in greenhouses operated by their father.

The Amlings erected 4 large houses and a power plant. Houses were added through the years until there are 28 in all, growing only roses.

Business grew in volume and in 1927 the Amlings sold their interests to the Maton brothers and went to California. Upon returning to Pana in 1928 they erected a new series of 40 greenhouses with a modern heating plant. The concrete smokestack connected with the heating plant is 285 feet

high, the tallest structure in Pana. This newest greenhouse was located west of the city. In 1945 the Amlings sold to a group of men who organized Illinois Roses Ltd.

One year following the Amling brothers' first venture into the floral industry, the Matons, Paul, Arthur, and Amol, all former miners, erected 2 greenhouses and grew flowers and vegetables. In 1923 a house was added; 2 were added in 1925; and in 1927 a group of 9 more was constructed, making a total of 14 houses and a power plant.

Spanbauer & Webb erected a range of 5 greenhouses with a steam heating plant for growing roses in 1925-26.

The Asa brothers, Clarence, Edward and John, erected a range of 7 greenhouses in 1923. In 1929 a range of 7 houses was added to the original structure.

Thus the foundation for the name "City of Roses" given to Pana by the Jordan brothers, for years editor of the Palladium.

The 6 major floral wholesalers operating in the city of Pana presently are Illinois Roses Ltd., Roses Limited, Amling Flowers, Webb Greenhouses, Pana Rose, and Asa Bros. All houses but Asa Bros., which specializes in potted plants, are producers of roses for the wholesale market.

Illinois Roses Ltd., recently installed an air-conditioning system in 3 of its 6 ranges. This move was made to keep Pana on the same competitive basis with California rose growers during the summer months. High summer temperatures in local greenhouses are responsible for smaller budded flowers than those grown in California.

Altogether 171 people are employed by the greenhouses of Pana.

The Carnegie-Schuyler Library

The first Pana Library Board was organized in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on the corner of Second and Poplar streets on May 20, 1901. John W. Kitchell was named president.

A month prior to that date, Apr. 8, the City Council passed Ordinance No. 58 which established a library and reading room for the city, to be situated in the YMCA. The Mayor had been directed to appoint a board of directors with not more than one member of the City Council to serve on the board at one time.

Miss Neile Reese was named first librarian, on Mar. 5, 1902. In August of 1904 Mrs. Nellie C. Russell was named assistant librarian. Mrs. Russell subsequently became librarian and served until Sept. 1, 1925, when she retired, having held the position for a period of 17 years. She was succeeded by Miss Jennie Long.

After a period of 10 years, a

site for the library was donated by Mayor H. N. Schuyler, and the Andrew Carnegie Library Board erected the building. Carnegie gave \$14,000 toward the structure. The library was completed late in 1912 at a total cost of \$25,000 and in early January of 1913 the library moved from the YMCA into the new building.

By 1926 the library contained 11,000 volumes with 1,500 cards in circulation. The present total of volumes in the library numbers 6,500 with 1,633 cards in circulation. Miss Fannie Vidler is now Librarian, following Mrs. Stamm, who became librarian upon the retirement of Jennie Long. Assistant librarian is Miss Grace Mouts.

The present Carnegie-Schuyler Library Board consists of Mrs. Carl Preihs, Mrs. Edward Havrilka, Mrs. C. D. Kemp, Mrs. H. R. Suchard, Mrs. Pauline Russell, Mrs. Bert Deere, Mrs. J. F. Klosserman, Vernon Anderson and Gailyn Anderson.

Kitchell Park One of Pana's Greatest Assets

Kitchell Park is a gift to the citizens of Pana made by Captain and Mrs. J. W. Kitchell, leaders in the city's civic circles at the turn of the century, on July 15, 1908.

Prior to this time what the citizens of Pana know as Kitchell Park was the Pana Fair Grounds. Beginning in the year 1885 and continuing on for many years an agricultural fair was held in the city. The first fairs were held on grounds located to the north and east of Webb's Greenhouses. Approximately 1886, the fair moved to the Kitchell Park site.

The Pana Fair Grounds was known far and wide as a meeting place, containing a half-mile race-track rated as one of the best in the country. Grandstands stood on the west side of the road now running parallel to and west of the tennis courts. The only remaining hint that some of the country's finest thoroughbreds pawed the turf there is the road running in oval fashion around the present ball diamonds, which was constructed in part from the track.

On this track, Frank James, brother of the famous Jesse, acted as starter for the races in 1906, the last year of the fairs. This was following the death of Jesse and Frank's pardon by Missouri authorities. Zora Ledbetter of Rosamond, entering a horse in the races that year broke a track record and was presented a winning cup by James, who made the comment "Now, son, keep this for some day you'll be mighty proud of it."

The entrance to the old fairgrounds was located approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ block south of the north border of the park on US Route 51. The north end of the fairgrounds was lined with horse barns. The west side was used as a picnic area, with hitching racks available for vehicles of visitors.

In 1907 a group of Pana men—J. W. Kitchell, Warren Penwell, J. E. Reese, and Dr. John Reid—organized a Chautauqua Association. The association held yearly sessions in the park usually running for the duration of 9 days, featuring programs ranging from Shakespearean productions and grand opera to popular music and prominent speakers of the day.

Notables on the Chautauqua platform at one time or another were William Jennings Bryan, Sergeant York of World War I fame, "Billy" Sunday, Captain Hobson, Opie Reed and Senator Gore.

A portion of the music for the occasions was furnished for many years by a still prominent local



A Chautauqua scene, taken in front of the Elks club tent, shows many faces familiar on the streets of Pana in yesteryear. The uniformed service man, no doubt a flyer and in those days an extraordinary person, is a Lieut. Pat O'Brien.

Standing from left to right: Dr. Broering, Prentiss Fellers, Bill Sell, Johnny Eichelberger or A. B. Corman, Syd James, Dr. Louis Miller, O'Brien, Charles Eichelberger, unidentified, Dr. D. F. Coffey, Otis Slater, John W. Preihs, unidentified.

musician, Wayne Hunter, and his band.

With the end of the Chautauquas Kitchell Park was used for celebrations held on Independence Day, Annual Homecomings, etc.

The park today and at the time of its construction, contains 40 acres of sodded ground. It was fitted out by the Kitchells with electricity and recreation courts such as for lawn tennis and croquet. For the lagoon, Capt. and Mrs. Kitchell donated a flotilla of motor and row boats.

In 1910 the bridge spanning the lagoon was donated by H. N. Schuyler. The following year, 1911, Capt. and Mrs. Kitchell in another generous gesture, donated the present gateway to the park. Also in this same year the park auditorium was built from donations of the citizenry of Pana.

The auditorium was a result of a $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch rainfall which fell during the Chautauqua of 1910. It was felt if the Chautauqua were to survive, suitable shelter had to be provided. The auditorium at time of construction was deemed one of the most modern in the country, with a seating capacity of 3500. The stage measured 35x45 feet.

In the past 6 months the auditorium has been completely renovated through a project sponsored by the Pana Lions Club. A concrete floor, new paint, rewiring and the installation of 24 overhead lights rounded out the project. A majority of the labor going into the project was done by club

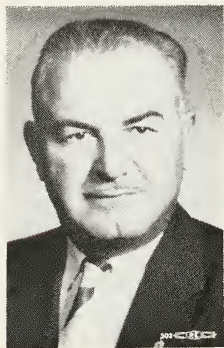
members and local craftsmen who donated their time and efforts.

In later years additional facilities were added to the park. The Chautauqua Association was instrumental in erecting the swimming pool in 1924. Tennis courts were laid in 1932 and 1947. The first court was the Erisman Memorial, and the latter a gift of Delta Theta Tau sorority of the city.

The most recently completed recreational facility in Kitchell Park is the Delta Theta Tau Picnic Pavilion. Situated in the southwest corner of the park grounds this impressive structure measures 70x28 ft. and was built at a cost of \$3000. The money for the Pavilion was raised by the sorority through tag sales, donations, etc. Completed in time for the Centennial celebration the pavilion is completely furnished with lights, water and tables.

The park now contains, besides the recreational facilities mentioned, 2 ball diamonds, softball and baseball, and a well equipped children's playground.

Until the recent building of the Tri County Fairgrounds in 1948, Labor Day celebrations were held on the Kitchell Park grounds. The Tri County Fair of today is an outgrowth of the Pana Trailriders Club. The group organized the Tri County Fair Association and inaugurated the fairs of several days duration which are held in the early fall, ending on Labor Day.



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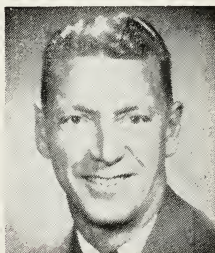
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10 Different Newspapers Have Served This Area

Since the city Pana was one year old, members of the "fourth estate" have been a driving influence in its organization and growth. A total of 10 newspapers have been printed for the enlightenment of the population during this period.

The first paper printed in Pana was the Weekly Herald. Published by M. S. Beckwith, the first edition came off press on Dec. 23, 1857. An independent publication in the beginning, the Weekly Herald turned Democrat in 1858 to support Stephen A. Douglas.

The successor of the Weekly Herald was the Pana Plaindealer, which was issued first on Oct. 7, 1859. In the editor's slot was Eli F. Chittenden. This publication continued in Pana until Nov. 1, 1860, when the office was moved to Shelbyville.

In January of the same year E. P. Sanders, with material and presses formerly used by the Taylorville Journal, published the first issue of the Central Illinois Democrat. J. B. Butler served as editor of the Democrat, putting the first copies on the street Jan. 7. On Nov. 9, 1860, G. W. Harper and F. J. Black purchased the paper, becoming editors and publishers.

The new proprietors of the Democrat, Harper & Black, immediately changed the name of the organ to the Pana Weekly Enterprise.

One issue of this paper was published under this name and on Nov. 24, 1860, the office and equipment were sold to O. F. Morrison and M. M. DeLevis, who again changed the name.

Thus came into existence the Pana Public, an independent sheet, with DeLevis in the editorial chair. The Public was an attractive, well printed, and well edited newspaper and flourished until June 1, 1862, when the owners moved the publication to Clinton.

The Pana Gazette then came to the village of Pana. Richard Couch and R. M. Carr purchased new material and issued the first paper July 27, 1865. On Apr. 17, 1866, Carr purchased the entire interest in the publication. On Dec. 11, 1868, he sold half interest to R. W. Coon, the latter retiring in February, 1871. Carr then continued alone with the paper until 1889 when J. C. Essick, an able lawyer with journalistic aspirations, purchased the outfit and greatly improved the plant.

A year or 2 served Essick's desire for newspaper experience and he sold to Kelligar & Son, who in turn were succeeded by Burch & Merry. In a few weeks Merry retired. Burch sold out to E. Gorell several years later. Gorell kept the paper a short time and sold to W. S. Childress. In 1895 Mrs. Lizzie Weaver became the owner

by purchase but when she did not meet the success anticipated, disposed of the paper to C. N. Walls, who moved it to Assumption.

The Central Orient appeared in Pana with the first issue on June 20, 1866, with J. F. Harner as publisher and C. S. Hilburn as editor. This publication gave its support to Democratic policies and candidates. After a short and quiet career, marked with lack of support, the paper was discontinued in May of 1868.

There had been no Democratic newspaper in Pana until the birth of the Palladium in the latter part of 1869, with S. E. Rich as the directing hand. On April 23, 1870, the Palladium was transferred into the care of Messrs. P. A. and J. J. Farley, the former retiring after several years. J. J. Farley turned the paper over to A. W. Chabin on Mar. 15, 1877, who sold a half interest 3 months later to Jacob Swallow. Three months later Chabin became sole owner and continued until Mar. 10, 1879, when the office reverted to the Farley brothers, who, in turn, sold to Mr. Swallow.

In 1906 Swallow sold the publication to the Jordan brothers, who edited the paper.

In the late 30's the Jordans relinquished control of the Daily Palladium to a new corporation composed of Springfield men, who re-equipped the shop, splashed briefly in the business community, and failed. Much of the new equipment was repossessed by suppliers, the Daily Palladium became the Weekly Palladium, and James "Tex" Travelstead picked up the goodwill, subscription list and remaining assets of the once proud and distinguished Daily Palladium.

Travelstead and his son, Lee Cavitt Travelstead, later to give heroic service in World War II, edited the Weekly Palladium, farming out the printing job to Pana News Inc., publisher of the steadily growing Pana News.

In 1941 Pana News Inc. purchased and moved to the building at 129 East Second street occupied for scores of years by the Palladium. The corporation has since purchased and partially occupies the adjacent building at 127 East Second, as well as acquiring the small cafe building and lots lying between Poplar and Commercial Alley, and between the Downs Garage and the rear of the newspaper building.

The Weekly Argus was first published by A. W. Chabin, Mar. 15, 1879, 5 numbers at Shelbyville, and then brought to Pana.



The Chautauqua of 1912 featured the famous Ople Read who is shown posed here with townspeople of the time.

Left to right: (front row) unidentified, Mrs. Julius Broehl, Read, unidentified, Dr. R. C. Danford;

Back row: Jessie Voght, Mrs. Amy Meteer Metcalf, Mrs. Ceclia Reese Mohler, H. C. Mohler, Julius Broehl, Dr. John Reid, Ida Muhl, Florence Rohb, Mrs. Bertha Aughinbaugh Haywood, Mrs. Will Seller.

Chabin sold half interest to Col. J. A. Hayward, who purchased material and presses. Hayward became sole owner on June 1, 1880, and continued to publish as a Democrat organ. The plant was then moved to another city.

Soon after Mrs. Weaver had acquired the Gazette, Childress, through the assistance of Col. Hayward, bought new presses and type and issued a paper, both daily and weekly, known as the Beacon Light. He later sold the paper to E. O. Gilmer, who continued its publication with varying success. Arthur Paine & Co. eventually purchased and changed its name to the Pana News. It was a Republican supporter, promoter of public spirited and beneficial movements, but finally ceased existence.

About 1930 a Presbyterian minister named Hartwich set up a little printing shop in what is now the Fribley building at 107 East Third, and indulged his hobby—printing.

In time the business was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Hellman, who had formerly published a newspaper at Strasburg. They went into the religious publication field, under the title Lutheran Co-Operative Press, once publishing more than 50 monthly 8 to 24 page magazines; and supplying local commercial printing needs as well.

In October, 1932, the Hellmans launched a free circulation shopper, "The Weekly News," in Pana. In July, 1933, Pana News Incorporated was organized by A. E. Vandever and Don E. Pauschert of Nokomis, O. P. Miller of Bartlesville, Okla., and Mr. Hellman, Pauschert coming to Pana to become editor and business manager of the newspaper.

The free circulation Weekly News expanded in size and scope, went on a paid basis, and in a couple years progressed to twice-weekly publication.

The status quo obtained through-out World War II in which Lee

Travelstead of the Weekly Palladium, and G. W. Michelman and Don B. Pauschert (2 of the then 3 stockholders in Pana News Inc.), besides 7 fellow-workers in the News organization, were engaged.

During the war years the business was managed by C. E. Schumacher.

After the war Travelstead went to law school and is now practicing in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. His father died in November, 1948, and immediately Pana News Inc. acquired the Weekly Palladium assets and consolidated the papers into PANA NEWS-PALLADIUM, which continues alone and growing in the service of the community.

Pana News Inc. also owns and operates The Herrick Bulletin and the Tower Hill Times, in neighboring Shelby county villages.

The corporate stock is now held entirely by Michelman and Pauschert.

The News-Palladium circulation runs between 4100 and 4200.

Small Airport Serves Area's Needs

Keeping up with the air age, the city of Pana has an airport, located approximately 2 miles east of the city in the vicinity of the old basin of the reservoir.

Primarily for small planes, this strip is capable, if need be, of accommodating medium-sized aircraft.

The first of Pana's airports was located south of the city approximately 3 miles. From material now available not too much flying took place there but the location was quite a social center in its day. On or about the premises is said to have been a night spot called "The Wings."

This airport, however, did play an important role at one point in the city's economic development. At the time of the banking crisis in Pana, during the early '30's, a sum of \$250,000 was sent from Chicago via airplane to the Pana airport for the Pana National Bank just in case of a run after the closing of the Schuyler banking house. In this instance, Bank President C. B. Parrish called Chicago on a Friday morning, the plane left that city at 11:30 a.m. and arrived in Pana at 1:55 p.m.

Elevation at the present airport is 665 feet above sea level.

Traffic at the airport is somewhat slower now, with a few local private planes and frequent business and transient ships using its facilities. Earl Hallett, formerly of Pana, now living in East Alton,

was instrumental in constructing Pana's present airport.

Plans were made for the present Pana airport in September of 1945. Flight strips and taxi-ways were laid out early in 1946. The first airplane, one of 3 ordered from the Piper Aircraft Corp., was received in April of the same year. It was flown from Lockhaven, Pa., to the Pana airport. This was the first Cub trainer. The second trainer was received in August of 1946 and a Piper Cruiser in December.

The 2 landing strips of the airport were 2100 ft. and 2300 ft. long, respectively, and 360 ft. wide. These were seeded to grass early in 1946.

First owners of planes purchased at the Pana airport were Ray Os-

born (first purchaser of a plane from the local airport), Raymond Groll, Raymond Foor, and Dan Murray.

During the busiest year, 18 planes were based at the Pana airport, at which time there were approximately 50 flight students in training.

The airport buildings were constructed during 1946 and 1947, and were necessary to meet the requirements of a commercial airport.

Some of the instructors employed at the field at various times were Jack Staff, Bill Smiley, Joe Wiley and "Hank" Johnston. Mechanics included Omar Richardson and Bob McAfee. Homer Sanders was employed in the airport office for a time.

Former YMCA Building Put to Many Uses

The Pana Young Men's Christian Association building, still standing in part, at the corner of Second and Poplar streets, whose upper story is said to have been torn off by a tornado many years ago, is believed to have been built in the late 1890's (no record available).

Then one of the more imposing structures in the city, it was the center of activity of the younger generation. In 1913 a swimming pool was added in the building.

Due to crowded conditions in the schools of Pana, the YMCA

was converted and used for a period as a high school. It was used for this purpose until 1909, when the Pana High school was built.

This building also housed the first "reading room" or library of Pana. Presently occupying the location are business houses including Alex Rochkes' Barber Shop, Roberts' Sport Store, and the Hi-Ho (Tuetken's) Tavern. The upper floor of the building contains the commodious Moose Club rooms.

Pana Is Proud of Its Huber Memorial Hospital

Pana's first refuge for the sick became a reality in the year 1908 when the Deaconess Hospital, located on Orange street, across from the present Field School site, made its facilities available to the citizens of the community.

The hospital was established by the churches of Pana and social clubs. Several organizations each contributed the equivalent of one room for the hospital. Maintenance for the hospital, a branch of the American Congregational Deaconess Association, came from individual contributions of citizens. Katherine Dockery served as superintendent of the institution.

Huber Memorial Hospital, presently serving the citizens of this community, was the dream of Doctor Jacob Huber, a physician who practiced in the city of Pana for a period of 50 years, also during that time serving as a surgeon in the Civil War.

Upon his death his will provided that \$20,000 of his estate should be used for the construction of a modern hospital for the city of Pana. Mrs. Amanda Huber, his wife, consulted with the Rev. Fr. John P. Moroney, pastor of St. Patrick's parish on the possibilities of acquiring a healing institution for the city. Mrs. Huber suggested that Fr. Moroney should induce some Catholic order of nuns to come to Pana to take charge of the proposed work of the hospital.

Fr. Moroney then made a journey about the country consulting the different orders of the Catholic faith but found shortages of personnel in most quarters. He finally succeeded in inducing the Sisters of Misericorde, whose headquarters are in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, to build and operate the hospital.

By this time the building site of the hospital at the extreme end of South Locust street had been purchased. Ground was broken for the institution May 12, 1913.

The first spade of earth making way for the construction of Huber Memorial was turned by Mrs. Huber, assisted by Fr. Moroney. Will F. Jordan elaborates in his 1926 history of the hospital: "There was a great parade in which every minister, every physician, every other professional man, every city official and hundreds of civilians took part. It was headed by the Pana Band, which gave a concert on the building site. Everyone joined heartily in the festivities. There were 34 cars in the celebration."

The task of construction of the hospital was awarded to Joseph



Horse-drawn ambulance shown in front of Huber Memorial Hospital an undetermined number of years ago (the hospital opened in 1914), and with unidentified attendants, belonged to the former Kirkpatrick Funeral Service (now McCracken's) which dates back to 1864.—Photo from McCracken files.

McCarthy, Pana contractor, and work began immediately after the ground-breaking. The building was completed and ready for occupancy on May 10, 1914. It was dedicated exactly one year from the date of the ground-breaking ceremonies on May 12, 1914.

More than 2,000 people took part in the dedication ceremonies which were held on the hospital lawn. Among speakers for the day were Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Kitchell, ex-Mayor Warren Penwell, Dr. L. C. Taylor of Springfield, Dr. William Scott of Chicago and the Rev. Fr. J. P. Moroney.

The first patient, according to records, to enter the Huber Memorial Hospital was Ruth Brink Dorman, with the late Dr. Eberspacher as her physician. This was on the 10th day of June, 1914.

On Sept. 2, 1914, doctors and interested persons met and formed a staff for the new hospital, the following being selected to hold office: Dr. John Miller, president; Dr. R. C. Danford, vice-president; Dr. Fred J. Eberspacher, treasurer.

Prior to Apr. 30, 1914, the Sisters of the hospital had been housed in the McCarthy home in Pana and later in a cottage on Poplar and Ninth streets, but on this date occupied rooms on the first floor of the hospital.

In early histories of the hospital Mrs. F. Crooker is listed as being

the first to use the hospital's electric elevator.

The hospital's school of nurses was registered in the Secretary of State's office in Springfield on Nov. 26, 1919.

In the 1920's, the hospital had outgrown itself and \$25,000 was raised for additional facilities.

Movement for the erection of Villa St. John Nurses' Home began the same year at a meeting of the Knights of Columbus on Mar. 26, when Fr. Moroney explained the need for a nurses' home and urged all who were able to contribute.

The most generous contribution for this cause was made by Mrs. J. W. Kitchell with the donation of 38 lots in the Kitchell Park addition as a site for the nurses' home. The value of the Kitchell lots was stated at \$6000.

By April or 1920 a report was made that there was in the fund for the home a total of \$14,000. But, it was not until 2 years later, Apr. 22, 1922, that bids were opened, with Joseph McCarthy, builder of the hospital, receiving the contract. A month later in observance of National Hospital Day, May 22, the laying of the cornerstone of the Villa St. John took place. This ceremony, as the hospital's, was preceded by a parade with the local population turning out in "hundreds" for the affair.

GREETINGS . . .

FROM DECATUR LOCAL 279

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA



PANA LOCAL 73, CHARTERED IN 1903,
AMALGAMATED IN 1945 WITH LOCAL 279

*"We are Proud to Have Had a Part in
Pana's Growth and Progress!"*

Compliments of

CITY OF PANA OFFICIALS

JOHN M. JONES . . . Mayor
CHARLES L. JOLEY . . . Clerk
ROBERT L. BOLDING . . . Treasurer
JOE DeMEYER . . . Police Magistrate
BILL J. SLATER . . . City Judge
PAULINE SILKNITTER . . . Court Clerk

ALDERMEN

Joe Chladny	John Lesko
Victor Dunn	Paul Schmitz
Max Finefrock	Harold Snooks
Wilbert Hall	Henry Wolf
Roy Henderson	Cyrus Zahradka

COMPLIMENTS

and

CONGRATULATIONS!



CARL H. PREIHS

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW --- PANA

State Representative 5 Terms

Democratic Nominee for State Senate

Placed in the cornerstone of the villa were the names of all who contributed to the fund. The home was completed and opened on May 12, 1923, only one year after laying the cornerstone.

The building of the villa was the last addition to the Huber Memorial hospital until ground was broken in December of 1953 for the erection of a new 42-bed annex, completed and opened on Oct. 2, 1955.

Plans for the new annex grew out of a meeting held Jan. 30, 1952, at Villa St. John, attended by Sisters, physicians, surgeons, and representatives of the community at large. At this gathering the Sisters of Misericorde proposed to build and equip an annex at the estimated cost of \$275,000 with the stipulation that the people of the Pana community would pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of this sum. This estimate later grew to \$300,000. A committee of 12 doctors, with Dr. R. E. Siegert as chairman, was selected to assist the project. Mayor John M. Jones was elected general chairman.

In argument for the new annex it was stated that in the past years the hospital had been constantly overloaded and in a time of emergency or disaster its facilities would be severely lacking. The new annex would not only add another 42 beds to the hospital but would make the entire second floor of the nurses' home available for an additional 22 beds for the aged and chronically ill.

The drive for funds was started by the "Pana Hospital Building Committee." Members of this committee, their names now inscribed on a bronze plaque mounted in the vestibule, were O. J. Austin, John M. Jones, Geo. J. LaCharite, Don B. Pauscherl, Geo. V. Penwell, A. C. Robertson and Dr. R. E. Siegert.

First bids for the construction of the annex were received and returned, the amount being somewhat more than expected. Architects Hadley & Worthington of Springfield revised the plans and specifications, shortening the proposed annex by 15 feet, changing construction from steel to reinforced concrete, and altering plans for elevator and floor construction.

New bids were received on the revised specifications in November of 1953. In the meantime, jurisdictional approvals were secured by the Pana hospital administration, and a long term loan in the sum of \$250,000 arranged with the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, the company which similarly underwrote a part of the cost of the original hospital building 42 years ago.

Final bids for the proposed annex were received and awarded to the W. H. Franklin Co., Springfield, general contract, \$220,900; Industrial Electric Shop, Decatur, electrical, \$32,142; heating and plumbing, Pana Plumbing Supply, \$130,845.

The 3 contracts totaled \$383,887 with a 350-day completion clause.

The new structure was to be 44x125 feet, basement and 3 floors to join the old hospital with Villa St. John.

The basement of the annex houses the kitchen and dining rooms; 1st floor, patient rooms; 2nd is devoted to chronics and pediatrics (children's diseases, etc.); and the 3rd is a completely modern maternity department, also containing rooms for surgery patients.

After 21 months of work the annex was officially opened Sunday, Oct. 2, 1955, approximately 1500 people visiting during the

afternoon and evening. It was blessed the same day following Mass at 10:30 a.m. by Bishop O'Connor of Springfield.

The annex has raised the bed capacity of Huber Memorial from 40 to 94, many patient rooms being large enough to accommodate 2 beds when necessary.

A beautiful addition to the tree-covered lawn of Huber Memorial hospital is the shrine of the Immaculate Conception, located on the southeast corner of the grounds.

This shrine was initiated through the efforts of Sister Bonaventure, and completed on Apr. 26, 1938, by friends on the hospital staff in celebration of the Sister's silver anniversary.

The shrine is patterned in a grotto fashion. A portion of the rocks used, amounting to one ton, were transported from the Ozarks by the father of a nurse then on the hospital staff.

3 Major Cemeteries Serve Pana Area

Three cemeteries are located on the outskirts of Pana. To the west one mile is the first burial plot of the city, Mound (or West) Cemetery, although its present location is not the original one.

Prior to the coming of the New York Central Railroad, then the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, remains were placed in the approximate location of the tracks to the north of the present cemetery. With the construction of the railroad approximately 12 bodies were exhumed and reburied in a lot located in the present Mound Cemetery. Mound Cemetery was plotted in 1857 by the owner, John Coon of Chicago, a minister. A descendant of Mr. Coon, said to be his grandson, is presently serving as a minister in Decatur. First interment in Mound Cemetery is said to have been Joseph Madkins. Mound Cemetery consists of 15 acres.

Adjacent to Mound Cemetery on the west is Calvary Cemetery, burial place of Pana's Catholic dead. This plot covers 5 acres. The cemetery was first known as St. Patrick's Cemetery but in later years (exact date not known) changed to Calvary. The cemetery is owned and supervised by St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Ellen Burke, wife of James DeLane, who died Oct. 15, 1865, was the first interred there.

During these early days St. Patrick's was used by Catholic residents of both Nokomis and Shelbyville.

In the pioneer days of Pana the burial route from the city took

the procession west on Seventh street to the road bordering the west side of Calvary whence it turned to right and proceeded to an entrance to Mound Cemetery running east along the southern border of the Calvary Cemetery.

The burial route has changed, but the strip of land used as a road into Mound is still owned by the cemetery association. Following the paving of the highway west of the city, funeral directors used the new pavement to reach the burial grounds.

All was not well along this route at times, as trains, belching smoke and cinders, frightened the horses of the procession, sometimes throwing matters into a state of confusion. The age of the gasoline engine eliminated this disadvantage.

The third cemetery of Pana, Linwood, lies one mile to the east of Pana and was organized in 1867. The plot covers 20 acres. Standing in the cemetery are the impressive mausoleum of the Penwell family and the Civil War Veterans bronze and granite monument erected through popular subscription and supplemented by donations of J. W. Kitchell and W. E. Hayward.

Among pioneer cemeteries in this vicinity is the plot of the Combest family, located 4 miles south of Pana along the right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is said that many of the builders of this road are buried in this family cemetery.

In the little plot, until very recently cared for by members of

the railroad's maintenance crew, are a total of 6 marked graves and 5 unmarked.

Readable stones contain the names of Nancy Combest, who died Oct. 20, 1851, at the age of 39 years, 6 months, and 16 days, James Combest, who died Feb. 15, 1866, age 62 years, one month, 9 days and Mathias Combest, age unknown, who died Nov. 26, 1866.

Mrs. Tom Woods, now living 4 miles southwest of Pana, is a descendant of the Combest family.

The Combest family farmed east of the Illinois Central tracks.

The reason, supposedly, for burying members of the construction gang in the family plot is that at the time of construction this vicinity was swampy and wet, disease was prevalent and many workers died. The Combest plot was probably the only marked burial spot for miles.

Also located approximately 4 miles southeast of Pana behind the Joe Denton farm is the Connor

cemetery, a neighborhood plot, situated on ground formerly owned by William Pryce, pioneer. Justice of the Peace, first tax collector, etc., in this area.

It is primarily a family plot but was reputedly used by neighbors. It derived its name from the fact that after an epidemic of cholera, the first to be buried in this plot were members of the Connor family. There are more than 100 graves in the cemetery. It is not possible to reach the plot by road.

Many from Pana Have Gone to the Wars

The Civil War

The first of these, the Civil War, known better as the "war among the States," began in 1861 and lasted 4 years. Three million troops were engaged in this war. Of this total, 600,000 were members of the Confederate army, the remainder being Union troops.

Christian county was represented in the following Army companies: 14th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company H; 33rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D; 41st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Companies G and I; 59th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Companies F, H and K; 62nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Companies G (one soldier) and H; 634th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Companies C and D; 115th Illinois Volunteer Infantry (which was part of the Iron Brigade) Companies A and E; 124th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Companies C (one soldier) and K; 130th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Companies A and D; 3rd Illinois Cavalry, Company M; 5th Illinois Cavalry, Companies A, B, and M; 6th Illinois Cavalry, unassigned recruits; 7th Illinois Cavalry, Company H; 8th Illinois Cavalry, Company M; 10th Illinois Cavalry, Companies A, G, L, and M; 11th Illinois Cavalry, Company E; 14th Illinois Cavalry, Company E; 1st Illinois Artillery, Battery D; 2nd Illinois Artillery, Batteries B, C, F, K, and M.

Among Pana citizens serving at that time were Dr. Jacob Huber, J. C. McQuigg, Napoleon B. Chalfant, Gabriel C. Butts, Samuel F. Winters, Charles Walter Sibley, Cyrus Rayhill, Capt. John W. Kitchell, August Trumper, T. W. Marling, Newton Porter, Daniel Lytle, G. M. Ludworth, Wm. M. Baldwin, Wm. M. Warren, David E. Thomas, P. G. Galvin, and A. P. Stover.

The Spanish-American War

The Spanish-American War began Apr. 21, 1898, and continued to Aug. 12 of the same year when hostilities were stopped. Taken

from the "Roll of Honored Deceased Ex-Service Men and Women in Illinois" are 3 names of veterans now interred in Pana cemeteries. In Linwood cemetery lie Chas. C. Brown and a Mr. Johnson, who served with the U. S. Signal Service. Buried in Mound cemetery is Pvt. Calvin A. Neff, a member of the 13th Coast Artillery, who died in June of 1926. Sam Wilhelm, presently living on West Sixth street, is a Naval veteran of this campaign, having traveled via convoy with the first torpedo fleet to make a trans-Atlantic crossing. Others who served were A. S. Fogler, Cass Canaan, Roy Smith, Robt. Hutton, Owen Crosby and Walt Roberts.

World War I

World War I broke out Apr. 17, 1917, and the last shots were fired Nov. 11, 1918. To this conflict, probably the first war in the world based on the scientific extermination of man with the use of the tank and dreaded gases, the city of Pana contributed 426 young men, 10 of this total dying in the service of their country.

"In honor of those who gave much and in memory of those who

gave all in the Great World War conflict," reads the inscription on the monument erected in Kitchell Park for the men who served during World War I. Those killed were: Forrest Goffinet, Homer Mize (first Pana overseas fatality), Herman Bruns, Michael Serockey, John McDonald, Bernard T. Beyers, Arthur O. Turner, Joseph Kowlosky, John Merl Kerr (first Pana man killed Stateside), and Edward Virden.

World War II

With the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, by the Japanese, the country was again involved in war. No actual record of personnel serving during this time is available; however, a count taken from a publication sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 168 following WW II, containing pictures and data on men and women of the area who served, totals 529. Of this number, 487 were men, 19 women, and 19 were "gold star" boys.

The Korean Incident

Again in 1951 the Korean "policing action" sent Pana boys to war, some returning home, others less fortunate now interred in foreign soil.

Pana Has Active Chamber of Commerce

The present Pana Chamber of Commerce was organized Oct. 7, 1943, with a charter membership of 15. Incorporators were Nora Molz, Bruce Penwell and J. A. Clark.

Mr. Clark was the first president of the Chamber of Commerce and Nora Molz served as secretary. Directors were: J. A. Clark, Bruce Penwell, O. H. Brown, Rex H. Seiler, Ewald Siegert, Nick Tongate.

The purpose of the organization is promoting civic welfare. At present 112 members make up the organization's roster.

Present officers are: James Stumpf, president; Reynold Alde, vice-president; Clara E. Frankenfild, secretary.

Wilbur Kuhn, Leonard Southwell, John Ruhl, Frank Duchaney, Russell Carroll, Gerald Sermerheim and Bert W. Deere serve on the board.

The Chamber of Commerce was preceded in earlier years by nobody-remembers-how-many unincorporated business and professional people's associations. The last to sprout, bloom, fade and die before the Chamber entered the scene was the Pana Boosters Club.

Pana Has Fast, Efficient Volunteer Fire Department

The exact date of organizing the Pana Fire Department cannot be determined. However, from scanning newspapers printed in the late 1860's in this vicinity, it is found that the press was clamoring at that early date for some means of organized fire fighting in the city.

Following the old established bucket brigade came the hose cart drawn by either hand or horse, whichever was more convenient at the time. Pana at first had 2 hose carts carrying 750 feet of hose. On these carts also were chemical tanks which worked on the same principal as many fire extinguishers still in use. The chemical tank contained 4 barrels of soda water in which was suspended a container of sulphuric acid. Upon overturning, the acid and water mixed to form the pressure necessary to play the mixture on a blaze.

During hose cart days, races featuring fire departments from various cities were the rage. According to old timers in this vicinity, the Pana Department was known far and wide for its speed. (It still is.)

George Searles, semi-retired plumber, has the record for holding the position of Fire Chief longest—35 years. He became a member of the department at the age of 19 and was appointed Chief at the age of 21 under Mayor A. B. Corman. Searles is now 78 and still an active member of the force.

Reminiscing, Searles mentioned the occasion of the department's trip to march in a parade at the World's Fair in St. Louis. Dressed in their full regalia, the local fire "laddies" made the march and proceeded to the railroad station to await transportation home. Throughout the day, says Searles, people had been mistaking members of the department for policemen. But the height of this mistaken identity came when a woman with a small child walked up and presented Bill Maisch, who was standing at ease in the station, with a child, saying something to the effect that the child was lost and would Maisch take care of the matter.

After finding horsepower more efficient than manpower for drawing the hose carts, the City purchased 2 animals for that task. When not engaged in their primary job, the horses were used in maintenance of the business district streets.

The horses were housed in a small brick stable behind the fire



George Searles, retired Pana plumber, who holds the Pana record for serving in the position of Fire Chief the longest, 35 years (he was made chief at the age of 21 under Mayor A. B. Corman), is shown in full dress.

house. Harness of a slip-on type was situated so that the horses could be moved into place underneath and the harness dropped on and fastened in a minimum time. In the old days, the first 2 members arriving at the fire station and driving the carts received \$1 extra. This practice still holds true today as to driving the trucks.

Many remember the old City Hall. The Fire Department quarters were located upstairs and had the much publicized sliding pole.

In describing one of the major blazes in this city, it was said that at one time 5 buildings in the uptown business section burned. That was about 40 years ago. The structures were on the east side of Locust street beginning with what is now Art's Clothes Shop, working north and east. They were Habecost Bakery (now Sinaard's), Alexander's Butcher Shop (now Scholz Market), Werner Grocery, a restaurant, and the Reher Jewelry store (Smith & Magill law office).

In 1917, the city purchased a Seagrave pumper for \$5,680. In 1927 a Studebaker ladder truck was purchased. The vehicle carried 400 feet of hose, 2 Scott air

packs for gas masks, one 1000-watt floodlight, one combination resuscitator - inhalator - respirator and one pump mounted on the front of the truck capable of pumping 350 gallons of water per minute. Both these trucks have been retired.

At present the company's equipment consists of a 1953 Seagrave combination pumper 2-ladder truck capable of pumping 900 gallons per minute and a 1941 Seagrave capable of pumping 500 gallons per minute.

The present fire siren, sitting atop the firehouse, adjacent to City Hall, is powered by a 7½ horsepower motor and has a range of 3 to 4 miles.

In case of emergencies the department is also equipped with a resuscitator, oxygen tanks, "Mae West" life preservers (used by members seeking bodies after drownings) and grappling hooks.

At one time Dan Murray of the department used a home-made diving set in the search for persons who had drowned. This practice has been done away with and now only grappling hooks are used.

Turning in the alarm of a fire in the city is quite simple with the Gamewell system used by the fire department. The system consists of a central firehouse indicator, 22 alarm boxes besides alarm bells in firemen's houses and a siren atop the City Hall.

When an alarm is sounded a circuit in the firehouse in the City Hall is broken, stopping the clock. At the same time, the number of the box from which the alarm is called is punched on a paper tape. Bells in each fireman's house are tripped and ring. There are 11 miles of one-strand wire in the box system.

Since many residents have telephones, most of the fire reports are called into the telephone office, where the alarms are set off.

Present members of the Pana Fire department are: Arthur Ullrick, fire chief; Ralph Cothorn, assistant chief; Ben Oakley, captain; William Shafer, engine director; Dave Rowley, assistant engine director; Dan Murray, secretary; L. M. Doyle, treasurer; Leonard Klein, William Metzger, Cecil Spannagel, directors; George Searles, Charles Flesch, Harry Vaughn, Lyle Koontz, members.

The department is composed of 15 volunteer members on call around the clock, whether it be to remove a pet cat from a roof top or stop a roaring inferno.

CIPSCO Provides Excellent Utility Services

From the days of the coal oil lamps, oil for which was furnished by Ace Cheney, who made his rounds about the city filling oil cans, Pana has become completely modernized electrically through the Central Illinois Public Service Company.

The first office of the CIPS, which took over the task of furnishing electric light and power for the city in 1912, and later, in 1917, the control of gas, was located on the site of the present sub-station on Oak street.

At that time 3 workers took care of maintenance. Today the total of maintenance personnel stands at 21, with additional help added during the summer.

Robert Rollo, division superintendent and general manager of the local plant, who last month completed 44 years of service with the company, remembers that when the CIPS took over, 90% of the city stood without electricity. Rollo says the old plant did not generate during the day, only at night. This seems strange, he said, except when you think back and remember there were no electrical appliances to use electricity in those days.

Street lights in the "good old days" were placed at approximately 5-block intervals. The eastern portion of the city, then the more elite, was the first to receive electricity.

In comparison, during the early stages of electricity in Pana the task of reading meters took approximately 2 days. This task has grown to cover a period of 30 days presently.

The present CIPS building on Locust street was built in 1930.

Power for Pana is furnished from stations at Meredosia, Hutsonville, Grand Tower and Joppa.

Prior to the CIPS, Pana's first electric power and gas were furnished as follows:

The Pana Modern Electric Light, Power & Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1885. The total cost of the plant at that time was \$50,000. In 1896, a new company was organized under the title Consumers Electric Light Company. This company constructed a small alternating current plant which was located in the old Pana Coal Co. mine.

After 2 years of operation, Sam Johns, owner of the original plant acquired the property of the Consumers plant and consolidated them.

The following year the electric

utility in Pana was sold to the Standard Boiler Company of Chicago, but failure to carry out the terms of the sale caused the property to revert to Johns in 1901, at which time Robert Johns became local manager. About 1904, the National Light, Heat & Power Company acquired the Pana property and operated it under the name of the Pana Gas & Electric Company although gas service had not yet been established.

The CIPS purchased the Pana Gas and Electric Company property in 1912 and continued to operate the Pana generating plant until 1916, at which time a transmission line was built to other power sources and operation of the local plant was discontinued.

Gas was supplied by the Peoples Gas Company of Pana, which was organized in 1911 and incorporated May 22, 1912. The organizers, a

group of local citizens, were: T. J. Vidler, president and manager; T. A. Cutler, Dr. F. J. Eberspacher, and G. A. Wittmann, members of the board.

The plant was located on the B&O railway tracks between Allen and Hickory, Washington and Front streets. The equipment consisted of Tinney Water Gas machines installed by Mr. Tinney himself. The system was put in operation in July, 1912, and served approximately 150 customers. This system continued to prosper and expand until 1917, being acquired by the CIPS in July of that year. In July 1932, natural gas was introduced to the citizenry of Pana.

In 1929 the original plant became inadequate to supply the increasing demand and a transmission main was laid to Taylorville, the supply thereafter coming from the Taylorville plant.

Postal Increase Index of City's Growth

A far cry today from the first crudely erected post office in this vicinity on Stone Coal Creek is the government mail house now serving the city of Pana.

Pana's post office on the corner of Fourth and Locust streets was erected during the years 1910-12 at a cost of \$100,000. It was secured through the efforts of Congressman Ben Caldwell and ex-Congressman James M. Graham along with a group of interested citizens.

The present building was occupied on Sept. 14, 1912. W. H. Alexander was postmaster.

Milan S. Beckwith, one of the "fathers" of the city of Pana, was the first postmaster in this area. His post office was set up on Coal Creek to the south of Pana, in 1854. With the coming of the railroads Beckwith moved to Pana where he engaged in business to become not only first postmaster of the city but one of the first merchants.

In later years, prior to occupying the new building, the post office was located a few doors west of the corner of Second and Locust streets on the north side.

In a Centennial address celebrating Independence Day in 1876, J. E. Southwick stated, "The post office business is truly astonishing. The number of letters forwarded annually from the office is over 160,000."

According to present Postmaster Charles "Chick" Turvey in his annual report, the local post office,

during 1955, handled 1,170,000 pieces of outgoing mail.

Mail for the citizens within the city of Pana is delivered on 4 regular routes and one auxiliary which was added in recent years due to the building of new additions to the city. According to post office officials a 100% mail coverage of the city of Pana means a distance of 95 to 98 miles walked by carriers. A parcel post route is trucked through the city.

Rural Free Delivery service to families of Pana's outlying areas is made up of 4 routes totaling 186 miles. Mail is delivered to 2353 patrons comprising 669 families.

Rural mail from the Pana post office is delivered approximately 8 miles to the north, 7 miles to the south, 3 miles east, and west to the end of the Bear Creek Road. A special service furnished patrons of Pana's rural routes is the handling, by carriers, of stamps and money orders, eliminating unnecessary trips to the city.

Special delivery service throughout the city guarantees that any package arriving at the post office between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. will be delivered to the addressee within a period of 1½ hours.

The staff of the Pana Post Office consists of 23 men.

Also offered by the postal service is the Postal Savings system. At present the local post office has 885 depositors whose Postal Savings total a million and one-quarter dollars.

Many Names on Roster of "Famous Sons"

James Vincent Sheean

Perhaps, the most famous native son of Pana is James Vincent Sheean, noted journalist and author. Sheean was born in Pana, the son of William and Susan (MacDermott) Sheean on Dec. 5, 1899.

He attended the University of Chicago when he was 17 and was described as follows:

"He was 'Jimmy' Sheean in those days, red haired, freckled, and rumor says 'the darling of the campus.' His first newspaper experience was on the college daily Maroon."

After 3½ years of college Sheean's mother died and Vincent had neither the funds nor the will to continue his education. He then took a job on the Chicago Daily News and was fired 2 or 3 weeks later. From the editor's office Sheean went directly to the railroad station and departed for New York with "no baggage and not much more money." For a time he worked on the New York Daily News. In New York he "learned the formulas of the trade . . . sat at the feet of various radicals . . . in Greenwich village . . . got drunk in small bars and labored to become sophisticated."

In the spring of 1922 he went to Paris and in the autumn on an excursion to Italy became foreign correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. After much travel on the continent Sheean landed in 1924 in Morocco, where he reported the Rif rebellion. He was the only foreign correspondent to obtain an interview with Abd el-Krim, Rif leader. This adventure he covered in his book "An American Among the Rifli."

Sheean was married in 1935 to Diana Forbes Robertson, daughter of great English actor Sir Johnston. Mrs. Sheean shared many adventures with her husband. She is also an author, co-editor with Roger W. Straus of "War Letters from Britain," "The Battle of Waterloo Road."

Sheean is still called "Jimmy" by his friends, is a solid 6 ft., 2 in., and likes nothing better than discussion except an argument.

Among Sheean's works are the "Anatomy of Virtue," his first novel, written in 1927, "Gog and Magog," a story of Communist Russia—1930, and described as "having Sheean verve and richness of political background but deficient in character building and story interest."

He wrote "The Tide" in 1933 and this effort was received with

"cordial calm as a thought-provoking satire on methods of modern journalism."

Sheean was described by a noted columnist friend Dorothy Thompson as a man who in another age would have been a great poet, and best of the foreign correspondents.

Sheean is best known for his writing of "Personal History," in 1935.

John Zwinak

John Zwinak, commercial artist and former Pana resident, was born in this city July 8, 1901. He received his early education in the Sacred Heart parochial school and Pana High School.

It is said he did much art work in local schools.

During his career Zwinak served one year as art editor of Good Housekeeping, working with Herbert and Mayes. At the time of his death at the age of 47 on May 22, 1947, he was with Kudner Advertising Agency, New York City, N. Y.

During 18 years of his career he had been on the staffs of Ward Wheelock and Young & Rubicam as well as Kudner.

After leaving Pana he attended art schools in Cincinnati, Chicago, and New York.

Relatives of Zwinak, including his mother, Mrs. Anna Zwinak of 401 East First street, still reside here.

A. J. "Butch" Nowack

One of the most famous Pana names in the sportsworld is that of Albert J. "Butch" Nowack, former west-side boy, star high school athlete and All-American football player.

Nowack graduated from Washington grade school, PTHS in 1925, and the University of Illinois in 1929.

An All-American his senior year at the U of I, "Butch" captained the Illini and was selected as defensive captain of the All-East team that year, playing in the annual Shrine game at San Francisco. He was coached by the famous Bob Zuppke.

Following his college football career, he coached at Cleary College in Ypsilanti, Mich., then was a line coach at Indiana University under Head Coach "Bo" McMillen for a year, and then was engaged as head football coach at the big LaSalle-Peru, Ill., high school, where he fashioned a remarkable record until his death Sept. 28, 1952.

Nowack was born Aug. 6, 1904.

Leonard Crunelle

Leonard Crunelle, former Pana resident, later famous for his sculpture, was born in Lens Pas-de-Calais, France, on July 8, 1872, the son of Alberic and Marie (Strady) Crunelle.

He was a pupil of Lorado Taft, renowned sculptor, and attended the Art Institute, Chicago. During his time in Pana Crunelle worked in the mines and is said to have begun his profession shaping stone and coal.

In September of 1893 he married Augusta Waughop of Washington Heights, Chicago. The couple had 6 children, Marguerite, Jean W., Lawrence D., Lucille, Leonard and Alice Yvonne.

Crunelle's most noted works were a statue of Governor Richard Oglesby of Illinois, which is in Lincoln Park, Chicago, and a statue of Governor John M. Palmer, also of Illinois, now standing in Springfield.

Crunelle made his home in Chicago.

Florian Zabach

Florian Zabach, violinist, whose copies of "Hot Canary" have gone over the million mark in sales, is Pana's foremost representative in the field of entertainment.

Zabach was born in Pana in 1918, the son of Florian, a miner, and Anna Zabach, Austrian immigrants. The Zabachs first came to Chicago, then to Pana, the elder Zabach finding employment in the mines. When Florian was 3 months old the family moved back to Chicago.

Zabach began violin training at the age of 8 under Eduard Dorazil and was his pupil for 8 years.

He was known as a child prodigy at the age of 12 when he made his musical debut as a concert violinist. He continued in the concert field touring the US and Europe, until World War II. At the age of 15, he guest-starred at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933. In 1936 he went on a solo tour of European capitals. For 2 years before joining the army, he was a violin soloist with the orchestras of Roy Shields and Percy Faith, on the NBC network.

Zabach received his break in show business when in 1950 he won an appearance on Arthur Godfrey's "Talent Scouts." His performances on this program led to more contracts and offers.

Zabach visited Pana, while playing in this vicinity at the Lake Club in Springfield, in November of 1955.

Jesse M. Donaldson

Jesse M. Donaldson, believed to be the only postal career man ever to become Postmaster General of the United States, and who as holder of that appointment probably rose higher in the government service than any other native of this community, was born on a farm south of Oconee Aug. 17, 1885.

He received his early education in the Oconee schools and a Normal school at Shelbyville, took bookkeeping, banking and stenography courses in business college, and grounded himself in law.

He taught school for 4 years in Shelby, Fayette and Christian counties, and during summer vacations operated a 4th class post office at Hanson. Consecutively he became a letter carrier in Shelbyville, postal clerk and supervisor at Muskogee, Okla., postal inspector at Kansas City, inspector at Chattanooga, deputy 2nd assistant postmaster general in Washington, deputy 1st assistant, chief post office inspector, and on July 5, 1945, 1st assistant postmaster general.

In November, 1947, upon the resignation of Postmaster General Hannegan of St. Louis, President Truman moved up Donaldson, who served until after the political changeover in 1952.

Donaldson, now retired, continues to live in Washington. He is a Democrat, a Methodist and a Mason. He still has numerous friends and relatives in this community, and often returns to visit.

Jesse Gurney Vincent

Colonel Jesse Gurney Vincent, retired executive vice-president of the Packard Motor Company, was the son of Joseph M. and Nellie (Gurney) Vincent, born in Charleston, Ark., on Feb. 10, 1880, and between the ages of 5 and 17 years, he lived on a farm 7 miles southwest of Pana. His uncle, J. O. Gurney, was superintendent of the B&O Railroad shops and J. O. Gurney's father, also connected with the railroad, surveyed and was active in the building of the B&O Southwestern Railroad.

Vincent was interested in mechanics and at the age of 14 had a blacksmith shop, equipped by himself, where he repaired farm machinery.

From 1897 to 1910, when he joined the Packard Motor Car Company, he was employed by the following various mechanical organizations: Universal Adding Machine Company, where he was engaged in the development of the adding machine; Burroughs Adding Machine Company, where he was the superintendent of inventions and also developed the duplex adding machine for trial balances; the Hudson Motor Car Company as chief engineer.

Commissioned as a Major of the US Signal Corps when he entered the Army in 1917, he was soon promoted in August of the same year, to Lieutenant Colonel. He had a leading part in the design of the Liberty Motor and built the experimental station at McCook Field, Dayton. On Nov. 16, 1918,

he became a member of the joint Army and Navy Technical Board.

He received the highest honor to be given in his profession, that of being president of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Vincent, a designer, sportsman and racing enthusiast, was a self-taught man. He studied in night schools and also took a home course from the correspondence schools. He received the degree of Master of Engineering in 1929, one of the highest honors to be given, at the University of Michigan.

He retired just a few years ago.

Garet Garrett

Garet (christened Edward Peter) Garrett was born in Pana Feb. 19, 1878, and became an eminent economist and journalist.

Between 1903 and 1913, he was a financial writer for several New York City newspapers; he was editor of the New York Times Annalist from 1912 to 1914 and assistant editor of the New York Tribune from 1916 to 1919. He devoted himself for some years to writing essays and books, dealing chiefly with political and economic subjects.

From 1940 to 1942, he was chief editorial writer for the Saturday Evening Post and in 1944 became editor of the periodical American Affairs. Among his writings are: Where the Money Grows (1911), Harangue (1927), The Bubble That Broke the World (1932) and The Revolution Was (1944).



Employees of the first post office in the city of Pana are shown in an informal pose, about 1898.

Picture was taken when mail delivery was first inaugurated in Pana. The post office is the old Schlierbach building on the corner of Second and Locust streets.

Left to right: Benton Butts, clerk; Charles Mosher, letter carrier; Lawrence Conner, letter carrier; Charles Miller, letter carrier; Gabriel Butts, postmaster; Ella Hunter, clerk; Freeman Butts, assistant postmaster; Owen Crosby, letter carrier.—Photo from Freeman Butts' collection.

Thomas Henry Carter

Thomas Henry Carter was born Oct. 30, 1854, in Ohio, and in his fifth year came with the family to Pana, where he attended the public schools. He was employed at farming, railroading and teaching; studied law, was admitted to the Bar and moved to Helena, Mont., in 1882 to practice.

A Republican, he was the last Territorial Delegate to Congress from the Idaho Territory and the first Representative from the new State. He was commissioner of the General Land Office 1891-2, and in 1895 was elected United States Senator for the term ending 1901. He was chairman of the Republican National Committee 1892-1896.

Dr. C. R. "Bob" Weber

Dr. Charles Robert Weber, Research Associate Professor, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College at Ames, is a former Pana boy, now widely known throughout the United States and many foreign countries for his research and experiments with soybeans. He is professionally known as "a crop breeder."

He was born July 18, 1914, the fourth of 5 children of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Weber, on a farm located about 3½ miles southwest of Pana. He received his early education at Progress School and is a graduate of Pana High School. Weber later entered the University of Illinois where he majored in Agriculture and received his Master's degree in 1941. He received his Doctor's degree from Iowa State in June of 1948. Weber is known for the development of the Hawkeye and Blackhawk soybeans, and also worked with the Lincoln variety.

Weber was married in the Little Brown Church at Nashua, Iowa, on June 27, 1951, to Miss Margaret Jane Ogilvie of Edinburgh, Scotland.

In his earlier years after leaving high school Dr. Weber worked for some time in the Amling Greenhouses and farmed with his father, Carl.

John Joseph Dudra

The last member of Pana's baseball hall of fame known to play major league ball is John Joseph Dudra, born in Assumption in 1916 and reared in Pana.

Dudra broke into professional baseball with Owensboro, Ky., a Class "D" Club, in 1938.

The next year he was called to Evansville, Ind., playing Class "B" ball, a jump of 2 classes.

During the 1940 season, Dudra played with York, Pa., another Class "B" club, and in 1941 went

to Hartford, Conn., in the Eastern League. Near the close of 1941 season he was called up to the Boston Braves and made the team's final western tour of National League games.

The following spring Dudra took spring training with the Braves at Bradenton, Fla. During this season he was sent back to Hartford, Conn., awaiting his draft call.

Dudra saw action in the European Theatre, being awarded 5 major battle stars. Following his tour of duty in the armed forces he was offered contracts by Boston but declined. He is now employed as an electrical repairman at Peabody Mine No. 17.

More Famous Names

Other notables than "Butch" Nowack in the competitive field of sports from the "City of Roses" include Bob Diefenthaler, outstanding high jumper and captain of the 1939 University of Illinois track team, and Michael Cvangros, major league pitcher who labored for the Giants, White Sox, Pittsburgh, and the Cubs. Cvangros was known to the athletic world as "Little Mike" or "Lefty."

During his stay in the majors, though not so well known as many players, Cvangros shared in 2 World Series pots.

Another former All-American grid star is Dr. Warren Amling,

who attended Ohio State University. Amling, now a practicing veterinarian, was chosen All-American in '45-'46. He graduated from Pana High School in 1942 and received his degree from Ohio State in 1947.

Herb Siegert, insurance agent, following a stint in the Marines during the years of World War II, added another star to Pana's sporting crown when he was chosen to captain the University of Illinois grid team in 1948. His cousin, Rudy Siegert, PHS athlete, shared this experience, leading the Illini in 1955. Herb graduated from PHS in 1941 and Rudy in 1952.

Among names old timers may remember in sports in and about Pana during past years are: Frank Chizevsky, Loyale "Scotty" Hinton, Everett "Fat" Brown, John Duck, Orville "Sandy" Nowack, rated by some as better than his famous brother, all in football; "Freck" Hughes, baseball; Clyde Hale and Jack Baldwin, track.

Included in the roster of the old Pana Blues, one of the greater baseball teams of yesteryear were Miller "Fish" Stewart, William and Joe Mizeur, Loran Peters, Blaine, Roy and Ted Snyder, Floyd Higgins, Joe and John Cvangros, brothers of Mike, Ted Schafer, "Birdie" King (Cowden), "Wagon Tongue" Joe Adams (Herrick), and "Nig" Langdon.

Livery Stables Once Thriving Businesses



Shown is Kennedy's Livery on Oak street, one of 3 stables in the city of Pana many years ago. This livery and the other 2, one located on the present site of B. C. King's auto agency on Locust street and the other in the vicinity of the present dress factory, were owned by the late Wm. F. Sell.

In determining the location of the buildings in the above photo, notice the Paul Brothers sign in

the upper left background. Mr. Sell, with the coming of the paved roads, switched from the livery to cement and building materials.

Seated on the wagon to the left is Sell's son, Charles Randall, on the right in the rig is Sell. Other men are unidentified. The building to the right in the photo is Neely's undertaking establishment. The Sell family lived in an apartment upstairs.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

PANA, ILLINOIS

JULY 1-4, 1956

Program

SUNDAY, JULY 1

Freedom of Religion Day

Morning—Centennial homecoming at the church of your choice.

12:00 to 2:30 p.m.—Hours for picnics, reunions and to greet old friends and neighbors.

2:00 p.m.—Organ Recital, Mrs. Jos. Zahradka.

3:00 p.m.—Religious Hour, featuring massed Pana Church Choirs and address by the Rev. Robert Bodine of Peoria.

4:00 p.m.—Ball Game, Pana vs. Shelbyville.

5:00 p.m.—Band Concert by Taylorville Municipal Band.

6:00 p.m.—John Colin and His Accordion Band.

7:00 p.m.—Organ Recital.

8:00 p.m.—Crowning of Miss Pana Centennial.

8:45 p.m.—Style Show.

9:15 p.m.—Band Concert by Taylorville Municipal Band.

MONDAY, JULY 2

Tower Hill-Millersville-Oconee-Rosamond Day

1:00-4:00 p.m.—Visit the antique and historical displays in the stores in the downtown area.

4:00 p.m.—The Gold Dust Twins on the streets in the business district.

5:00 p.m.—Championship Softball Game at Kitchell Park.

6:00 p.m.—Greased Pole Contest.

7:00 p.m.—Strike It Rich.

7:30 p.m.—The Gold Dust Twins.

7:45 p.m.—Ortheldo and Dorothea.

8:30 p.m.—Free act on stage.

8:45 p.m.—Larry Costello and German Band.

9:00 p.m.—Square Dancing in the Auditorium.

TUESDAY, JULY 3

Pana Community Centennial Day

1:00-4:00 p.m.—Visit the antique and historical displays in the stores in the downtown area.

4:00 p.m.—Vaudeville acts on the downtown streets.

6:00 p.m.—Concert by the Pana Centennial Band at Kitchell Park.

6:00 p.m.—Balloon Ascension.

7:00 p.m.—Jimmy Powell and his Hill Billy Ramblers, including Little Eddy, Memory Wizard; the Commodores, Tumbling Act, the Sunshine Sweethearts and the Albertas.

9:00 p.m.—Ansar Temple Clown Band.

9:00 p.m.—Square Dancing in the Auditorium.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

Independence Day

Come and Spend the Entire Day and Evening With Us!

11:00 a.m.—Giant Parade.

2:30 p.m.—The Beard Contests.

3:00 p.m.—Free acts on the platform.

4:00 p.m.—Band Concert, Pana Centennial Band.

5:00 p.m.—The Start of the Free Feed.

6:00 p.m.—Burial of the Records and Historical Book for the next generation.

7:00 p.m.—Free acts.

9:00 p.m.—Giant Fireworks Display.

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